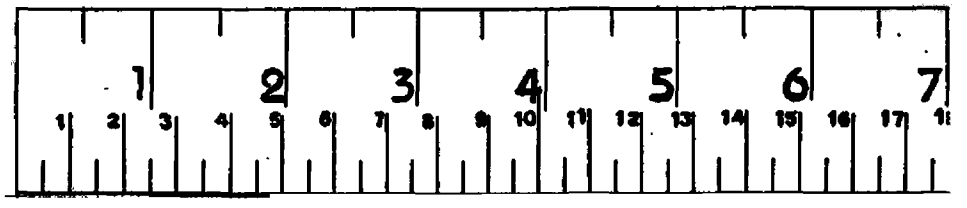
CLIVE MS.

VOLUME 276.



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The Honble the Court of Directors

&c &c &c

Dover Castle
Talga Bay 18th June
1798

Gentlemen

I have the Honor to inform you that the Dover Castle, Ford Hoke, Walpole anchored in this Bay, after a Favorable Passage of seventy four days from Portsmouth, when Sunday the fifth Instant—

The Reasons which induced Captain Sampson to put into this Port were that the Ships water was reduced to eight Weeks Consumption, which was deemed insufficient for the remainder of the Passage, which must necessarily be long in a Fleet, which sails incompany with the Ford Hope, she having upon a fair Estimation delayed the Dover Castle three Hours & a half per Day; And that there was a Leak in the Ship, which originated from some Carelessness in the Building, & which effectually it was necessary to bring her into smooth water.

Besides the above Reasons there considerable Moment weighed upon my Mind, when I advised Captain Sampson to put into this Harbour. The

Advantage of receiving Information respecting the Enemy's Cruizers & the Hope of obtaining protection from Rear Admiral Sr Hyde Whitshan for the Fleet, which had been materially weaken'd by the Departure of the London & Princess Charlotte, which separated from us in fine Weather about the 16th of April north of the Line.

I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you that three Fleets are compleated accomplished, & that the Seven Castle Ford Hope, & Walpole are expected to sail tomorrow Morning under Convoy of four Kings Ships, which will see them safe, well to the North East of Madagascar. Sr Hyde Whitshan acquaints me that Admiral Rainier has Cruizers off Ceylon, & in the Bay of Bengal. —

Of the London I have no Information: The Princess Charlotte had arrived here three Days before us nearly in a State of Mutiny. The Offenders are to be tried by a Court of Admiralty composed of L'Macartney, Sr Hyde Whitshan &c &c but as it may take some time to assemble the Court, & bring the trial to a Conclusion, it does not appear advisable that the Company should miss Passage by the Detention of the Ships now ready for Sea, nor that those Ships should lose the Protection, wch Sr Hyde Whitshan has, at my particular Request, had the goodness to grant, & which I am concerned to state to be of Importance not only as a Security against an

3 0

y, but as a salutary Check upon the Views of the
men, which have all of them more or less
tended a Spirit of Insubordination.

I have the Honor to be with high Respect
ration & Respect Gentlemen

Your most Faithfull &
Obed.t Servant

Sgnd - Clive

The R.t Hon.ble Henry Dundas
&c &c &c

No 1

Most private

Fort St George
8th Sept.r 1798

Dear Sir

My Arrival here is too recent for me to hazard Opinions upon the State of this Country. But I think it my Duty to bring before you a few Facts, which I judge it of the utmost Importance for you to have the earliest Knowledge. - If the Prospect of our being engaged in a War with the Sultaun you have no Doubt been advised by L.d Mornington

4 of the Inadequacy of the Means, which the Carnatic
happens of carrying on an immediate War with
Effect, it is necessary you should know in its
fullest Extent. — Our main Army consists of not
more than eight thousand fighting Men now in
Cantonments in the Vicinity of Vellajabad, &
cannot be materially strengthened without
weakening the necessary Garrisons or drawing
Troops from Ceylon. — A sufficient Reinforcement
from Bengal cannot be expected before the
End of February a period too late for marching
to the Attack of Seringapatam next Spring,
the time for besieging that Place being limited
from the Middle of January to the middle
of ~~January~~ May. The Conclusion drawn from
these Statements justly assumed Facts is that
Seringapatam is not to be marched against
with reasonable grounds of Success before Jan.y 1793.
— The Finance of this Settlement is in a far
more distressing Situation than you or I had any
Conception of when I had the Honor of being

with you last March. The Debt amounts to 54 Lacs
The Interest to above 4 Lacs. The last Money taken
up has been by Bills upon Bengal at 410 a Rs
the 100 Pagodas. Twelve P Ct Bonds are at 5 P Ct
Discount. 5 & 6 P Ct Bonds at from 15 to 25 per Ct
Discount. The Revenue falling short by at least from
5 to 6 Lacs, a Deficit of 13 Lacs, an Investment
of 12 Lacs to be provided, our Credit nearly
gone, & an Empty Treasury. In this State
of Things we must evidently depend upon Supplies
from Bengal, & from Europe in the Event of War,
& I doubt not that every Effort will be made
to assist us with Specie from Leadenhall Street.
The Facts I have stated are certain, the
Opinions are those of the best informed in this
Place. In the Event of War my utmost
Endeavours will be uniformly & cordially
employed in Cooperation with the Views of the
Supreme Government. More I shall not presume
to offer, was I to say less I do not conceive that
I should have done my Duty. I have the Honour
to be with great Respect

Your & H. Sent

(Signed) Dave

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The Hon^ble the Court of Directors

Fort St George
12^th Oct^r 1795

Gentlemen

I have the Honor to acquaint you by this Dispatch of the safe Arrival of my Suite & Family at this Settlement upon the 21^st of August after a tedious Passage of somewhat more than eight weeks from the Cape of good Hope. I had the Honor to address a Letter to you from False Bay bearing date June 1795, in which I informed you of the Reasons, which had made it necessary for the Bomer Castle to put into the Cape, and of her being ready for Sea within a Fortnight after casting Anchor in False Bay. - owing to a Continuance of easterly Winds we were detained a Week longer in that Harbour, But on the 25 June the Bomer Castle, Good Hope, & Walpole set sail under Convoy of Four of his Majesty's Ships of War. - Upon the Saturday Night following we

hasted Company with the other Indiamen in a heavy
Gale of Wind, and when the Sunday Night with the
Commodores Ship the Stately, Steward the End of the
Gale, which blew for three or four Days the Lower Castle
Sprung her Main Yard. - To this Accident, & the
long Prevalence of a Contrary Wind are to be attributed
the Lower Castles not having been able to weather
the South East End of Madagascar, & her being
under the Necessity of taking the inner Passage,
instead of the Middle one, which was to have been
our Track under Convoy of the Braave, had we
not unfortunately separated from his Majesty's
Squadron during the Gale. —

The Dispatches, dirtyd to your Honorable
Court enter so fully into the Detail of the
Embarrassments, under which I have found this
Government, that I shall not bring this Subject
further before you, than to solicit your Attention
to the discouraging State of our Finances, to
Comment our Inability to complete the Investment
according to your Orders, & to suggest to you the
Necessity of furnishing this Settlement with a
Cargo Supply of Specie from Europe, as the
most effectual means of lessening our Difficulties,
& enabling us to provide such Investments as on

may think proper to direct, or to meet a War with Tippoo Saltaun should the Hostile disposition of that Prince, & the Machinations of the French ultimately involve us therein.

I cannot conclude this Letter without stating that L^d Morningtn has in his Correspondence with me communicated the high Sense he entertains of General Harris's Merit, & particularly of his Zeal & Alacrity in forwarding previous to my Arrival the Equipment of the Coast Army now in Cantonments, & of the Body of Troops lately detached to Hyderabad; nor without mentioning that I have further experienced from Genl Harris, as well as from the other two Members of the Council at Fort St George, a cordial disposition to cooperate with me in the measures of my Administration. -

Permit me Gentlemen to offer you the renewal of my grateful Thanks for the high Trust, you were pleased to confer upon me, & to assure you of my fixe determination to devote myself unremittingly to your Service, & to the Duties of my Station.

I have the Honor to be with the highest Respect Gentlemen Your most Obed^t & faithful Servant

(Sign^d) Clive

The Hon^ble C^t of Directors

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To the Chairman Deputy Chairman
& the Hon^ble East India Company

Gen. Hewan.

The principal Persons of this Place having waited upon me with the accompanying Letter, & unanimous address of the British Inhabitants of Madras & its Dependencies, & having requested me to take such measures as I may deem most proper for its being presented to his Majesty, I have deemed Major General Dixon (an Officer of approved Loyalty, & whose long & meritorious Services are not unknown to you) to take the charge & delivering it to you as the most proper Channel of conveying to his Majesty the Cordial Sentiments of true Loyalty, by w^ch this Settlement is animated towards his Royal Person, & of earnest Zeal, by which it has been actuated in offering its voluntary aid in support of the British Empire in the present arduous Conflict with an inveterate & rapacious Enemy.

I submit to your Consideration what may be the most proper mode of laying this address before his Majesty, & should you see more eligible occasion to your better Judgement, I take the Liberty of suggesting that Major General Dixon being allowed to present it under your introduction to his Majesty must be highly flattering to that respectable Old Officer, & cannot but be pleasing to the Committee, who framed the address, & whose President he was. I have the Honor to be with great Respect

(Signed) Clive

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The Right Honble
Henry Dundas —

N° 2
Private

Fort St George
15th Octr 1790

Dear Sir

It is with much Satisfaction that I acquaint you that within a short time after my arrival here I was enabled by the Resignation of Mr Darwell to place Mr Clerk at the Board of Trade in Compliance with your wish. Having been informed by L'Bromington of his having totally failed in bringing about a Modification of the Treaty of 1792 with the Rajah, & of its being his Opinion that I should not for some time at least renew that Attempt, & it being also my own Opinion that no good Consequence could result from pressing that Business upon his Highness while his Mind continues in the State of Irritation, which L'Bromington describes it to have been upon that particular Subject, I have hitherto confined my Communications with his Highness to an Intercourse of Civility & Attention & to the Transaction of the Common Business, which necessarily occurs between him & the Governor.

The Relation between us has an Appearance of Kindness, & Good will after not a Intimacy / which I

shall endeavour to extricate. - Some Persons say the Rabob has Money, others amongst whom are the Pettie & the Sabaur speak that he is greatly distressed, & will not long be able to continue the Payment of his Visits; And I have been given to understand by the Pettie that if it is his Highness Intention to come forward Liberally himself with some Proposition for the Advantage of the Company, that it would be very Eligible. - I suspect this will turn out to be some Opposition to the Interest of the Polygar Peticat, & how far such a Measure may be advisable unless accompanied by a Surrender of the Sircar Lands is very doubtful. -

I shall of course be ready to entertain any Proposition that may be for the Relief or Advantage of the Co., but from what I hear of the Rabob I am not buoyed up by great Expectations. The Rabob has been considerably indisposed since I came here, & his Life is by no means a good one. - It therefore is my Opinion becomes of the highest Importance that he should be pursued in the Event of his Highness Death should be settled & clearly understood by at least yourself, Mr Lyon & Mr Foss of this Settlement. For my Part, since you desired me to write to you without the smallest reserve, I have no Scruple in declaring

that the country can never prosper under the double Government of the Co & the Rabob, that the Assumption of the Country in the Event of the Rabob decease would be not only a Measure of Policy & of advantage to the Co, but would ultimately render the Lamaic Polity & Priesthood by bringing about a more uniform System of Management, tending to Popularity: and if it be thought right to preserve the Office of Rabob in one of his Highness's Brothers or in his Nephews there can be little doubt, that that Person in Respect of an ample Income, & living on the Family Income might lead a much happier life than that of the present Rabob who is as he was in the Manners of his own Nation, the Subjects of the People about him, & a Prey to Usurers & Money Lenders. —

After the Change in the Native Government had been effected before my Arrival, & the Offer made by Sir Hope Grant of taking up the Management of the Country for two Yrs has been referred to the decision of the Supreme Government. — The Rendar Rpr Poria considering the Subject chiefly with view to Finance has given it as his Opinion that the acceptance of Sir Hopes Offer would be detrimental to the Company, and the Council here

has acceded to that Opinion. — The Bengal Government will no doubt view the Subject both Politically & with reference to Finance, & we shall of course be guided by their Determination.

The Dispatches were hastily with no Financial Difficulties, & with the Sanctioning of one Mile of Railway for immediate Use, that I shall not enter upon those Subjects further than to urge the Propriety of the Company sending out an Ample Supply of Specie. — What will be their Consequence if the Invasion of Egypt by the Porte it is difficult to conjecture. I trust their Instructions on account has reached Bombay of an English & Turkish Fleet having destroyed that of Greece in the Port of Alexandria, & a second account corroborates, I wish I could say, authorises the Hope — as the Invasion of Egypt may encourage the Sultan to determine upon War the attention of Her Government will be immediately employed in keeping at peace our Possessions with all the Vigor & means, we possess. —

It is with great Concern that I mention my Apprehension of a Polygar War — You will see by the Dispatches that a British Officer has fallen in a Fray with the Polygar of Pondalam who has Madras Government represents as in a State of Rebellion. — Their Information represents him

as Inferior to submit to the Company's Authority. If there is Cost too much reason to fear that the Election has acted unwisely & Unmercantilely, we have placed the Results in the Hands of General Kyd, directing him to encourage the Polygars by Conciliatory Measures to submit, but at the same time to prepare a Force to be ready to act against him immediately after the Rains if necessary.

The Court of Directors having by their late Orders reduced the Allowances of the Staff as settled by this Government, I think it incumbent on me to submit to your Consideration a Memorandum on that Subject. — The Necessity of liberal Allowances to Officers in Situations of high Trust & Responsibility with I know to be felt by you & I persuade myself you will agree with me that 182 Pr Rs per Month is not sufficient for the Office of Adjutant General, and that it bears no Proportion to the Bengal allowance of 2,250 Rupees per Month. Of those whose Services I look upon as invaluable if this time has afforded a Desire to change his Line of Service, I shall however endeavour to persuade him to continue to serve the Public in his

lement Situation till the favourable Season of the Year
is known, & that you will permit me to submit for
Your Inspection in a Resume, what appears to me to
carry with it an Importance far beyond what any
small saving can compensate.

You will not have forgot a Request I made to
You respecting a Seat at the Board of Controul for
Mr Shadey nor the Motives upon which I solicited
it of You — Being confident that Shadey is the
last of Men, that would never make an ill use
of such a Situation, Being satisfied that I should
derive great Advantage by his being in a Situation
to know of Sentiments upon the Subjects, upon which
it is of importance to me to be fully informed, &
which I am sure he will communicate with Secrecy
Honesty, & Zeal from the Multiplicity of
Business, which occupies Your Attention I may
often remain unacquainted with the Sub-
ject Channel of confident Communication I pray
You will grant your friendly Consideration of the
Subject. I have the Honor to be with the
Respect Dear Sir

Your most Obed
& faithful Serv
(Signed) Chas

The Rt Hble
Henry Dundas

16 Jack Bourchier Esq^r Chairman &c &c

Fort St George
14th Jan^y 1799

My Dear Sir

Your obliging Letter of the 22^d August which I received last night has given great satisfaction both to Lord Mornington & myself in as much as it holds forth to us a Prospect of our being aided at no very distant Period with a Supply of Specie to a considerable Amount. Money is now the only Thing wanting to give full Effect & Vigor to the Measures, which have been adopted, & to the Preparations, which have been made by this Government, & I persuade myself that your earnest Representations upon this subject to his Majesty's Ministers will have induced them to meet your Wishes to the utmost of their Power.

L^d Mornington having on his Mind recorded his reasons, which appear to me to be just ones, & which are to me personally & completely satisfactory for coming to the Coast, than

in his Dispatch to the Secret Committee gone to Engl
with the present State of Politicks render it unnecessary
for me to enter upon these Topics. Permit me however
to assure you that as I have with unceasing Solicitude
since my Arrival, & while this Government was more
immediately & entirely under my Superintendance employ
my utmost Exertion to forward Ld Mornington's Views,
for the Safety & Prosperity of the Company, so shall
I continue while his Presence is necessary here
to give him the Assistance of my most Zealous
& Cordial Cooperation. —

The Army about to take the Field
under Genl Harris will consist of nearly 19000
Men including Pioneers & Gun Lascars, with these
with the Aid of the Mysore Contingent including
the 6000 Men under Col. Roberts, & from 7000 to
8000 Men from Bombay he fully equal to
the taking Seringapatam Shd Tippoo refuse
ultimately refuse to give such Security & Satisfaction
as may be required to insure our future Safety &
prevent the Company being put to the enormous
Expence which a Constant Expectation of Hostilities
necessarily occasions

Lord Cornwallis

will be in a State to move by the 5th July, & that the Persian Detachment will join them nearly about that time. — I calculate that this State of Equipment of the March of our Army at the Period above mentioned will enable us to strike an effectual Blow against Scutari before it may be possible for him to derive any material assistance from the great Exertions of his Friends the French — Mean while no Endeavours will be omitted to obtain our Object by the conciliatory means of Negotiation, as far as may be consistent with the ultimate necessity of Compulsion. —

The Letter from the grand Signior to Scutari in Consequence of the late Ruptures between the Porte & the Republic has arrived, & will be forwarded to the Sultan in a short time with a suitable Letter from the Lord General.

I have the Honor to be with great

Sincere Esteem Dear Sir

Your Obliged & Faithful Servt

Jacob Bosanquet Esqr
Chairman &c &c —

(Signed) Choie

The Rt Honble Henry Dundas
&c &c &c

No 3

Fort George 18th Feby 1799

Dear Sir

I had the Honor to receive your Dispatch of the 16th June 1798, the Duplicate of which reached this place by the overland Conveyance, in Octr last, by the Sceptre, which convoyed the Troops from the Cape, when the 9th Regt sailed. — I was much concerned to find the previous to the time your writing you had suffered so much from Illness, but hope if you felt any remains of indisposition of subsequent Journey to the South will have perfectly restored your Health. Since I had the Honor to address you by the Octr Fleet the Aspect of Indian Affairs has materially changed for the better. The compleat Success of the four Lords Measures for the Annihilation of the French Corps in the

Service of the Nizam, the Arrival upon the Coast of a considerable Body of Native Infantry from Bengal, of the 74th Regiment & Scotch Brigade from the Cape have enabled this Government to augment the Army under Genl Harris to 19000 Men, which when join'd by 6000, wch Junction is now upon the Point of being effected from the Nizams Detachment, & by 5000 Men under Genl Stuart from the Malabar Coast will place him at the Head of 30,000 disciplined Troops in the most Complete State of Equipment, & the most amply supplied of any British Army that ever took the Field in India. A Force so conducted with a moderate Share of Ability must be adequate to the Reduction of the Sultaums Capital, & the accomplishment of that Object shd prove ultimately necessary. Fortunately for us the Overthrow of the French at the Mouths of the Nile, Tippoo's Fear of engaging in a War without the Aid of a considerable French Force have prevented his entering & ravaging the Carnatic with his Horse, a Measure wch I conceive he wd have adopted, & wch had he had recourse to would have

made it difficult if not impossible to have collected Supplies, particularly Bullocks, sufficient to enable the Army to undertake the Seige of Seringapatam this Season. - The greatest difficulty we have had to struggle with has been, & I fear will be the case if the War continues any length of time, the want of Money. Very great anxiety of Mind I experienced when this Head before L^d Mornington's Arrival, & I will own I never felt so severe a disappointment as when I was informed his Lordship had not brought with him a single Rupee. The Urgency of our Situation was generally felt, & Zealously met by all Descriptions of Persons. Nearly 4½ Lacs of Pagodas, almost ½ of which have been paid into the Treasury were subscribed as above. This Effort has enabled the Army to March, & the seasonable Supply of 20½ Lacs of Rupees, which arrived this morning from Bengal in the Sybille will I trust prove sufficient for its principal Exigencies till the Monsoon sets in on the Malabar Coast, by which time I must take

Seringapatam will have fallen to our Arms, unless the Sultaun shall have acceded to the terms of Security & Indemnity which it is L^d Mornington's Intention to require. — From the Period of my Leaving here in August last till the time of L^d Mornington's assuming the Power vested in him as Governor General upon his Arrival at this Presidency I had employed my most earnest Endeavours to advance the Preparations for War directed by his Lordship, and I feel the Satisfaction to find he was perfectly satisfied with the Zeal & Exertions, which had been employed for the attainment of that important Object, with the forward State of Equipment of the Army at the Period of his Arrival. Since that time it has been my Duty, as it has been my Pleasure to cooperate with L^d Mornington in the measures of his Administration at this Presidency, & the same Principle will animate me to guide my Conduct during his Stay upon the Coast. The Policy, Wisdom & Necessity, & Wisdom of the Governor General being upon this side of India in the present Conjuncture of Affairs I fully subscribe to. His Decision has relieved me

from much anxiety, & has been to me a source of personal satisfaction in many respects. The Plan of raising Militia Force in India recommended in your Letter of the 16th June & Lord Mornington has been adopted with considerable success. Two Companies have been formed from the Company's civil Servants at the Presidency. In the Black Town three Lusitanian Companies, one of Armenians, & four of Portuguese amounting in the whole to nearly eight hundred Men have been raised, & are as far advanced in their military Exercise as can reasonably be expected from the time of their first Assembling. The principal Inhabitants Natives of the Black Town, whose Habits do not permit of their personal Service have consented to keep a Battalion of Infantry, & a Company of Artillery for their own Defence, which if carried into Effect will give additional Strength to the Force at Madras lately weakened by the sending to the Field one of three Battalions of Seapoys usually destined & destined for its Garrison. Cabbee has also offered a raise 200 Militia. Their offer will be accepted, & the Corps placed under the Direction of the Government the commercial

Resident. Conforming myself to your Directions I have at all times behaved to the Rajah with much Kindness & Civility, his Highness has upon more occasions than one expressed his Gratitude & Thanks to me for my Treatment of him, and I shall continue to observe the same Conduct towards him; tho' from all I know & learn of his Character, I have no reasonable ground to hope that either of Mr Swinton or myself shall be able by conciliatory means to obtain from him any useful Modification of the Treaty of 1792 or any other important advantages for the Company. But as these Subjects are immediately under the Consideration of the Governor General, & it is his Lordships Intention to write fully to you respecting them. I will not take up more of your time than to relate the transaction which perhaps shews more of Weakness of Character than of bad Design, but which certainly confirms the prevailing Opinion that no reliance is to be placed upon his Highnesses Word, or even so

think I may add upon what he himself intends.

Lord Bornington soon after this Arrival here having thought it expedient under the Pressure of difficulty, in which he found his Government involved from the Want of Money, to renew a Demand, which he had formerly made upon the Rabob for the Payment of at least half of the new Cavalry Loan communicated with his Highness upon the Subject, but the result not proving satisfactory, L^d Bornington acquainted the Rabob that he considered all Friendly Intercourse at an End between them, if Shou'd decline to receive his Highness' Visit. The Rabob alarmed at this ~~Information~~ Intimation sent to request my Mediation. To induce me to interpose he held forth an Offer of paying into the Treasury by different Payments on or before the 12th of Feb^y three Lacs of Rupees. Reconditions proposed by his Highness were that I shou'd effect a Reconciliation between him & L^d Bornington, clear the Batavia Bankers, from whom he wou'd borrow the Money immediately, & give him the Assurance of Government that in case his Visit were not paid to a Day in the Months of Feb^y March & April

next, tho at all Events he would discharge them in the Course of the respective Months, his Country should not be injured. To these Conditions with the full Approbation of L^d Bremington I acceded, & after communicating my Success to his Highness I received a Visit from him, in which he expressed himself in Terms of the greatest Gratitude for the friendly part I had taken, promising Payment according to the terms of his Offer, & desired me not to be uneasy for that the Money should be in time for the March of the Army. - I confess I gave his Highness Credit for the Performance of these Promises, which were voluntary & unsolicited, but you may judge what reliance can be placed on him when you are informed that of the three Lacs his Highness has only paid 1,000 Rup^s, that there is no Expectation of his paying any more, & that he has since endeavoured to introduce the Intervention of Europeans into the Transaction, which has of course been rejected. By Duplicate by Sea I shall inclose a more detailed account of this Business as far as I

have been concerned in it drawn out by Capt.n Grant, this whom the Rabob has chiefly communicated with me upon the Subject. I have the Honor to be with sincere Respect & Esteem Dear Sir

Your most obed.t & faithful hum.e
(Sign.d) Cleve

The Hon.ble
Henry Dundas

To the Secret Committee

Fort St George
17th April 1792

Gentlemen

Understanding that the Govr Genl transmits to the Court of Directors by the present Dispatch a full & detail'd account of the War, in which we are engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, & of the Circumstances & Motives, which have determined his Lordship in the Choice of the Measures, which he has pursued relative thereto, I should remain satisfied with what is written in the Letter of this Government of this Days Date to the

Secret Committee, did it not occur to my Mind, that it may be Satisfactory to you to know more explicitly my Sentiments upon the actual State of our Affairs respecting the War, & that I should not do Justice to the Govr Genl if I did not express my Sense of the conduct, wch has taken in a Situation of such fair & well grounded Expectation as that, in which we are now placed. Upon my Arrival here the End of August last, I entertained the most serious Apprehension of the Sultaun's invading the Carnatic, wch had he done very difficult would it have been to have assembled the whole of our Army, & vain would have been the Hope of collecting a Sufficiency of Supplies & Cattle to enable us to undertake the Seige of Seringapatam this Season, & finish the War in one Campaign.

But the Fortune of the Company prevented, & hopefully the complete Success of the Measure of annihilating the French Party, & increasing the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, planned with so much Wisdom by the Governor Genl, & executed with so much Ability by Col: Roberts, under the Direction of the President Col: Colin Kirkpatrick, confounded the Calculations, & defeated him from

bringing upon the Country a calamity.

From the time I was acquainted with the Views & Intentions of His Govt I became the object of my constant Solicitude in Conjunction with the other Members of this Government to promote his Measures by the most Zealous & Cordial Cooperation, & we had the Gratification upon his Lordships Arrival here the 2nd of last year to receive his full sanction & Approbation of the Exertions that had been made, & of the advanced State, in which he found our Preparations for War. Since that Period the same Wisdom & Energy, which had Characterized the Govt Genl Councils, has guided our Exertions, & we have had the Satisfaction to know that the most formidable & best Equipped British Army that ever took the Field in India combined with a Military Force from His Highness the Nizam, entered Mysore the 5th of last Month. Bombay has not been less Forward in its Exertions, and the two Victories Gained by Genl Stewart on the 6th of March, & by Genl Harrison the 27th are Proofs of future Success, & serve to convince how little the Resources of Tippoo without Resource can avail to contend against the Force, which is assailing him. The distracted State of the Court of Comah, whose Friendship

may be deemd equivocal, the effectual assistance of the Porte the close Connexion subsisting between that Prince & the Company, & the powerfull State of her Armies encourage us to expect a steady & glorious termination to the Contest. The irreconcileable Hatred of the Sultaun, & the uncertain State of the French in Egypt, of whom we have no Accounts to be depended on since August last, when Buonaparte was still at the Head of 17 or 18000 Men authorize & point out the Necessity of continuing the War till we can obtain complete Security, & establish the Foundations of undisturbed Peace. The Expences of Preparation have from their Extent been unavoidably great, but as we have reason to expect that, if the War is not entirely finished in one Campaign the Weight of it will, I trust upon the whole it will prove an economical one; & that the Acquisitions we may gain, & the Security we shall derive from them will amply repay the Expences we shall have incurred.—

Concurring as I do in the Views of the Lords Sent. bearing Testimony to the Wisdom & Decision

of his Councils, & sensible of the advantages, which must
result from the Person who has the Controul of the Company's
affairs, & the means of drawing with the Resources of the
three Presidencies, being as near the Scene of Action as possible
in a Contest like the present, I desire to open on my
continuing to give my utmost Assistance & most cordial
Cooperation & Measures, which did fair to reflect so
much Honor upon L'Borrington's Administration &
to secure the most solid Advantages to the Company
& the British Empire. In these Sentiments I am
most heartily joined by the other Members of this
Government.

I have the Honor to be with the highest
Consideration & Respect Gentlemen

Your obliged &
most faithful Servant
(Sgnd) Chas

The Secret Committee

The Right Hon^ble
Henry Dundas

Fort St George
19^th April 1799

Private N^o 4

Dear Sir

I had the Honor to receive
Your Letter of the 13^th August by the Fleet, which sailed
from Falmouth the 4^th October, on the 12^th Instant,
that of the 27^th Nov^r on the 24^th March by
overland Dispatch. —

I shall not fail in future to observe your
direction of numbering my Letters & shall begin by
marking this N^o 4 having already addressed You
upon the 5^th Septr. 15^th Oct^r & 15^th Feb^y Last.
I could wish indeed that this was N^o 3, & that
that was marked N^o 1 had never been written
for it contained the Opinion that Seringapatam
could not be attacked this Season with any Prospect
of Success, not mine indeed for I did not venture to

hazard one upon a Subject of so much Importance so recently after my Arrival; but that of some of the Most Honest informed Persons upon the Coast. The best Excuse I can make for those Persons for having entertained such an Opinion, & for myself for having written it to you is that we have employed our utmost Efforts to render it erroneous by hastening on our Preparations for War beyond what was at that time thought practicable. I am happy to assure you that we are able to hold forth Expectations of a very different Nature. The Army which entered Mysore upon the 5th of last Month, & after defeating the Sultaun upon the 27th & carrying the Lavery upon the 29th & 30th has finally taken up its ground for the Seige on the 5th Instant. And tho' from the Shortness of its Marches, & its frequent Halts it may have appeared slow in its Progress, yet when the Summing of its Equipment Train & Baggage is considered & that it has arrived before Seringapatam with little Loss, in high Order, & complete for its Work, it surely may be deemed to have been conducted

in a great & masterly Manner Stile. Prepared as our Army now is, and found as it must be by this time by that of Bombay, & drawing Ample Supplies of Provisions & Materials for the Seige from the Coorga Country, there is every reason to expect Success unless saved by Treaty, will take place before the Monsoon sets in. When this Event shall have taken Place, the Discouragement of the Sultaun, and of his Subjects, added to his Inability to contend in the Field with the British Force, which was never more fully proved than in the total Failure of his Attempt on the 6th Inst. when with the Flower of his Troops he attacked a Small Body of Genl Stewarts Army, & was compleatly beaten, must be such as to insure us a Speedy & Glorious Termination of the War. - The Means of settling the Peninsula will I trust soon be in the Hands of Mr Bruce, who I doubt not will so employ them as to secure the advantages & lasting Security to the Company, & but to

out of the Power of the French, even should they procure a Footing in Egypt to give us hereafter any serious disturbance in this Country. L^d Mornington will have written to you fully respecting the War, that it must be unnecessary for me to trouble you with more upon that Subject at this time; nor, as his Lordship intends to take into the whole of the Affairs of the Rabbé, of the Object of Sayjee, as well as the Consideration of the Phyzar Peishcush, & of the Terms before he returns to Bengal, shall I attempt to anticipate anything upon those Subjects.

I have never lost Sight of the wholesome Advice you kindly gave me with respecting the Harmony & Cooperation, which ought to subsist between this & the Supreme Government, and I can assure you that I am convinced with you pleasure to know, that the utmost Cordiality prevails between L^d Mornington & myself, & that I shall not continue during his Stay upon the Coast & after his return to Bengal. Your Commands respecting the principal Servants of the Company in this Settlement contained in your Letter of the 13th August I will hereafter obey to the best of my Judgment

At present I will beg to observe, that the Council as now composed, the most remarkable for shining ability, carries on the Bombay Government with Regularity & Zeal, & that any change in it would be rather a Matter of Regret than of Satisfaction to me. The Alteration however we must soon look to, for it is not to be expected that General Hamilton will long remain in India after the Conclusion of the War. Should it be consistent with your Arrangements for Genl. Stewart now commanding the Bombay Army to succeed much good would I am persuaded result to the Service. For I have at a personal Knowledge of that deserving Officer my Information respecting his Temper & Character leaves no doubt upon my Mind of his being likely to act in Harmony & Concert with His Government in the Situation of Commander in Chief, of his being a Man of Business, of his being intimately acquainted with every Branch of the Military Service on this side of India, & of his being particularly qualified to assist me in regulating the Distribution of the Army, the Military Stations & Commands, which after the War will require a serious & minute Consideration,

with a View to Abuses, which you particularly pointed out to my Attention, & which have frequently arisen from Officers remaining too long in the same Command & thereby their Minds from the Duties of their Profession, & the Good Commerce of the Country. For the Correction & Prevention of such Abuses, I know no Remedies so likely to succeed as in the first Place a Retrenchment of such Commands as are not necessary as military Posts, or for the purpose of collecting the Revenue, & in the next a reasonable & systematic Change of Commands, & Army Quarters. And to assist in the Formation of a Plan for these important Objects I doubt if there is any Person so well qualified in India, as him whom I have had the Honor to appoint, General Stewart. —

I sincerely hope that Mrs Jane Dundas & Yourself continue in perfect Health, & that Lady Clive joins with me in best Compliments Lord Mornington & the Governor of Ceylon appear to me to enjoy better Health than they seemed in England, the latter is something fatter than he was, & grows every day more like our respected friend his Father. I feel much obliged by your kind Inquiries

Inquiries after Lt Clive, & myself. She & my family have been remarkably well since our Arrival, excepting an Attack of Fever, wh none of us have escaped. They are now in perfect Health. I cannot say that my own has been so good as in England, but since my recovery from the Fever I find it gradually strengthening, & flatter myself I shall soon be seasoned to the Climate.

I have the Honor to be with sincere Wishes & Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Obed
Most faithful Servt

(Signd) Clive —

The Rt Honble Henry Dundas

Jacob Bosanquet Esq
&c &c

Fort St George
21st April 99 —

Private

Dear Sir

Your Letter of the 22d August was

answered on the 4th Jany. I have now the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your obliging Letters of the 6th August, 21st Sept. & 24th Inst. received respectively on the 12th Instant. 6th March & 24th March. —

The constant Succession of favorable Events, which has attended our Arms & followed our Councils in Europe, the ample Supply of Troops, which you have sent to our Assistance, & the Money, which you have given us reason to expect, the happy Issue of the masterly measure of annihilating the French Party at Hyderabad, & of increasing our Subsidiary Force in the Service of that Court, & above all the Inactivity of the Sultaun in not dividing the Carnatic after the Provocation he had given us, which if he had the Sense & Spirit to execute no Effort of ours could have enabled us to attack Seringapatam this Season All these Circumstances have combined to animate our Hopes, to encourage our Exertions, & to enable us gradually to emerge from the State of Difficulty & Danger, in which this Country was at the time of my Arrival, & to place it in the Situation of flattering Hope & Expectation, in which it now is. Was

What is you will be able to collect more particularly from L^d Mornington's Letter to the Court of Directors, & from the Papers which accompany his Lordship's Dispatches. But I may shortly state that as we are in the undisturbed Possession of our own Country, that our Armies the most formidable that ever took the Field in India after having defeated the Sultaun in two separate Actions, in each of which he lost 20000 Men must on this Base found, & began the Seige of Seringapatam in earnest which they have been prevented by Treaty that we are in Possession of Provisions, & every kind of Store necessary to insure Success, that Col^s Brown & Read after having secured A. Siddoor Gunter Smith are advancing with Battering Artillery for the Army, & that it is the Opinion of good Judges, who are upon the Spot that within a Week after our Batteries are opened the Place must fall, such is I trust the Reputation Power of the Sultaun. From this Situation I conclude the Gov^r General will have Base in his Power the Means of settling

the Peninsula, & shall endeavour so to secure the
Interests of the Company in such a Manner as not only to secure the
Advantages of the Company, & lay the Foundations of a
lasting Peace, but so as to render our Operations
unobjectable with any Prospect of success, should the
French even be able to maintain their Footing in
Egypt, which from considering the Nature of
the Country, & advices of our having received no
Intelligence since August, I cannot help
entertaining some Apprehension. I remain with
great Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obliged &
Faithful Servt
(signed) Clive

Josiah Bourquelot Esq

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Overland

The Right Honble Henry Dundas

Dupl. per Chinhana.
Trip. per Nelis
R. C.

Fort St George
11 May 1799

My Dear Sir

With a Journey on wch I
inform you of the News received Yesterday & confirmed
today of the fall of Seringapatam upon the 4th
Instant, I cannot allow his Lordships overland
Dispatch to depart without conveying to you the sincere
Gratification I have in being able to offer you
my warmest Congratulations upon that Event
having taken place within the short Period of
two Months from our Armys having entered
the Frontier of the Enemy.

The wisdom which has presided over & directed
the Conduct of this short War, the merit of which rests
almost solely with the Govr Genl, the Extent of
our Preparations, the Vigor with which
the Army was equipped, & the Celerity with
which the Great Object of the Campaign

has been carried with Execution, under the taking Seringapatam with its concomitant Circumstances of the Flight & Fall of the Sultaun, of the Families of that Princes principal Officers having fallen into our Power, & of the immense Quantity of Ord & Provisions Ammunition &c. became captured one of the most brilliant Campaigns Ever known of this or any other age. No Event so important has occurd since the Battle of Plassey in this Country; that laid the Foundations of our Greatness in India, & this last glorious Success with I trust confirm that Greatness, & place in our Power the means of honorable Advantageous & honorable Peace. The Details of the Seige & Storm have not yet reached us, but from the Circumstance of the Storming Party having employed only six Minutes to cross the Rocky Bed of the River & reach the Top of the Breach, it is reasonable to believe that our Loss has been small. Time does not permit to say anything upon Matters at present; it is more than probable that Lord Cornwallis will be under the Necessity of proceeding to Seringapatam, in which case I shall accompany him, You may be assured that nothing will give me more Satisfaction than to have the Honor of addressing you from that Place. I have the Honor to be with great Esteem & Respect Dear Sir Your most obligd & faithful Servt

The Rt Hon Wm Dundas

(Signd) Clive

1/1

Per Christiana

The Chairman of the

Court of Directors

Dupl: per Thetis

Fort St. Geo:

16th May 1799

Sir

I have the greatest Satisfaction in offering to you my warmest Congratulations upon the Fall of Seringapatam, & upon the Events, which have succeeded to the Extinction of the Power of an inveterate Enemy who has for a Series of Years kept this Presidency in a State of constant & inquietude Uncertainty & Offence. By the late Dispatches from the Fort St. George you will have been made acquainted with the Grounds & Reasons, upon which the Line of Conduct adopted by His Lordship has been pursued, & with the Measures, which have terminated in this most important Conquest. The Wisdom with which the Plans of the Governor General have been combined was equal to the Extent of the Danger, which threatened us, & the Vigorous Efforts that have been made for the Completion of our Military Equipments were instrumental to the Urgency

of the occasion, wch required all the Energy of your Government in India, while the Ability Zeal & Valor wch have been displayed in the Execution of this arduous undertaking Enterprize have effected an Achievement, the Brilliancy of which has seldom been equalled in any part of the World. —

In reflecting upon this important & unparalleled success it is a cause of just Triumph that the British Councils have never departed from their Characteristic Moderation, that we have been compelled by the inveterate Hatred & implacable Enemy to adopt the decisive Measures which have ended in the final Subversion of his Power, & in establishing a Basis of lasting Tranquility throughout this part of your Possessions. From the Magnitude of this Event we derive a just relief from the Regret, which the loss of any part of that Gallant Army must inspire, & in the Consequences which must follow it we shall find more than a Compensation for the Expences, which have been incurred in the Prosecution of this necessary War. The Fall of Seringapatam, the Death of the Sultaun, the Surrender of the Immediate Heir of the Family, with the Submission of the most powerful of the

Chiefs warrant the Expectation of a steady & permanent
Rule of this Dominions. The Advantages to be gain-
from an Increase of Revenue it might not be
difficult to estimate, but the solid Benefits to be derived
from an Extension of Commerce, & from the Revenue of
lasting Tranquility, which under the Blessing of
Providence it may now be in the Power of those
intrusted with the Direction of your affairs in India
to command & maintain it is scarcely possible
to appreciate.

In the actual Situation of affairs it
has become Expedient to proceed to Seringapatam,
& His Lordship has expressed his Desire that I should
be present whilst at those Arrangements, which
are about to place Provinces of great Extent
& Value under the Authority of this Government
I am accordingly preparing to accompany the
Earl of Mornington upon this extremely important Duty,
from an Expedition & Attention to which I shall hope to reap the greatest
Advantage, & much useful Information for my Guidance in
undertaking this new & arduous Branch of the Post which I have
the Honor to conduct. I have the Honor to be with the
Greatest Respect & Esteem - Sir & most
Faithfull & obed[t] Hble Servt
Ronald Clunie

The Chairman &c

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Ct Cornwallis

The Right Hon.ble Henry Dundas

Dupl. per Thetis.

Fort St. George Augt. 4 1799

Private — No 6

Dear Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 18th & 22d March inclosing Copies of two from you to Lord Mornington of the 18th & 21st of the same Month

Your Letter No 5 alluding to the large Supplies of Troops & Bullion sent to India is highly gratifying to me as proving the provident Care, with which you look to these distant Countries, & wishing those who are acting under you with a well grounded Confidence that Support & Succours proportioned to the Difficulties, in which they may be involved will never be withheld from Home, while our Indian Empire is under its present Management. — It has been our singular good Fortune in the Contest with Tippoo Sultaun that our Success has been the liberal Supplies you so promptly furnished for our use, Yet have they produced the most beneficial Effects by uniting our Countrymen, & enabling us to bring them Home & the Malabar Coast. —

Allow me to congratulate you upon the fortunate settlement of Mysore effected by Lord Cornwallis. The most obvious advantages resulting from this arrangement are the barrier & probable net Revenue of from 10 to 12 lacs of Pagodas & a Subsidy of seven, in the place of an enemy the great object of whose life & ambition has been proved have been the subversion of the British Interests in India & whose position in the Heart of the Peninsula must have always rendered him formidable to the Carnatic, & have suspended this Presidency & the minor Spheres of constant military Preparation we have established a friendly Power, whose Conduct must be guided by our Advice, whose Interest is identified with our own, & that we have gained a further line of Intrenchment extending to the Northward of Mysore, which connected with other advantages must give us the means of establishing & maintaining an honorable & lasting Peace in the Peninsula, & certainly of making its Violation extremely perilous to any native Power which shall venture to infringe it. — Lord Cornwallis in his Dispatches has gone into so much detail, with so much ability into the merits of this Arrangement, particularly in his Memorial accompanied by Maps upon the different Divisions of Mysore, which might have been added, that it would be useless for me to take up your time upon the subject.

One of the most important Points likely to occupy Ld Mornington's attention prior to his Return to Bengal is the fixing the Establishment of the Coast Army. Some of our Military Friends carry their Notions of Increase far beyond what appears to me necessary, & seem to forget that the principal Cause, which rendered our Military Establishments so extensive has been done away by the Destruction of that Power, which rendered it necessary. Lord Mornington is as averse as myself to unnecessary Expenditure; one is unquestionable required but I trust we may be able to confine it within the means afforded by the Mysore Subsidy. — Fourteen Regiments of European Infantry, & twenty two (of two Battalions each) of Native Infantry are thought necessary to occupy our Possessions in the Peninsula including Malabar & Canara with the Addition of Ceylon, & the Eastern Islands, & with what is necessary to furnish the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad. In my Estimation twelve Regiments of European Infantry, twenty of Native may be sufficient for the same Purpose Objects, & even this reduced Number with an Increase of two Regiments of Native Cavalry, & an Addition of Artillery, which will be necessary, will make our Army nearly 60,000 Men exclusive of what may be required for Bombay.

Another Point of considerable Importance now about to engage our attention is the State of the Southern Polygars, You will recollect that in my Letter of the 15th of Novr last I stated my Fears of our being involved in a Polygar War. - That Evil, which had it taken Place would probably have brought down Tippoo with the Carnatic, & have retarded, if not prevented our future Success in Mysore was avoided by the Adoption of conciliatory & temporizing Measures. The Consequence however has been that the great Offender Cattaboma nayue the Polygar of Pendalum (correctly misinterpreting the Lenity of the Company has ceased to pay Obedience to its Orders, & is now fifteen Months in Arrear, & most of the other Polygars looking to him as an Example are in a very unsettled State. - I am happy to believe that the Govr General will come to the Resolution of disarming this turbulent Set of People, & of reducing them to the State of Peasants. - Troops are secretly assembling for these Objects, & Majr Bannerman an Officer of distinguished Merit, who is perfectly acquainted with the Nature of a Polygar War, & well qualified to carry into Effect such Measures as may be determined upon is elected for the Command.

I am concern'd to have to complain of a late Appointment of the Court of Directors that of Mr Dick to a Seat at the Board of Trade, which not only interferes with my Patronage, & the Official Duties of my Situation, but which from the Circumstances accompanying it has placed me in a very awkward & ungracious Situation; & to find myself under the Necessity of taking up any part of your valuable time upon a Subject which may not at first sight appear of great Importance, & which in the Multiplicity of Business may have escaped your Attention when the Appointment passed the Board of Control. - Having communicated my Feelings upon this Subject to my Friend Mr Bensley I take the Liberty of inclosing a Copy of what I have written to Mr Huntman, as well as of a Minute, which I recorded when the Orders for Mr Dicks Appointment were received, conceiving I cannot more clearly bring before you that, of which I have to complain than by requesting your Perusal of these Papers ——— Lord Cremorne, who completely participates my Sentiments upon this Subject has opened me his mind upon it. - Should you concur with us in Opinion I not only rely upon what I have done receiving your Support, but that your future friendly Interposition will prevent my Honble Masters in Leadenhall Street from again placing me in a like unpleasant Situation. I have only to add that a liberal Compliance with their

Orders would have displaced Mr Clerk one of them most deserving Servants, a Gentleman, who had the Honor to be particularly recommended by you, & who I had been enabled to place at the Board of Trade a very short time after my Arrival in India. — I request you will present my best Compliments to Lady Jane Dundas, & have the Honor to remain with the highest Esteem & Respect Dear Sir

Your most Obed.t & Faithful Servant

Rt Hble Hy Dundas (Signed) Clive

Per Cornwallis —

Wm Bensley Jr

Dup: per Thetis

Fort St George 4 Augt 99

Dear Sir

The great length of time since any regular Ships have sailed for England has hitherto deprived me of the Pleasure of thanking you for your kind Letter of the 24th of May 98; & of congratulating you on your Marriage, in which I hope you have every Comfort that State can give, or your Nearest Friends, amongst whom I beg to be remembered can wish — Let me also congratulate you upon the fortunate & wonderful

Change, which has taken Place in the short time of twelve Months since my Arrival in this Country, during which from a State, if not of Ruinous, certainly of serious Difficulty & Apprehension the Company's Power in India has arrived at a Height of Prosperity & Security hitherto unknown. — The Fall of Seringapatam & the Death of Tippoo Sultaun, of which you will have been informed by the overland Dispatch of last May, has been followed by a Settlement of the conquered Country of Mysore, which I think cannot fail of meeting with the fullest Approbation, & Approbation, & of being Equally humane, just, wise, & Politic. — It provides a handsome Support for Tippoo's Sons & Family, & a Provision for his principal Officers. It restores the deposed Family of the Rajah of Mysore from a State of Degradation & Precarious Existence to Splendor & Prosperity. — It gives us a Frontier line of Fortresses, extending from West to East, across the Northern part of Mysore, which in our Hands may be deemed impregnable, & in the Place of an Inveterate Enemy, whose whole is known & have been constantly bent upon the Destruction of the British Power in India, & to whose Attacks the Carnatic was always open, is substituted a Friendly Government, which can only act under our Guidance & Control. The Advantage in Point of Revenue is very considerable. It will probably give a Net Increase of from Ten to twelve Lacs of Pags & the Subsidy of seven Lacs of Pags from the Rajah of Mysore will make more the

compensate for the augmentation of military Charges, which must be the Consequence of the late Cessation of Territory. Lord Mornington sends by the present Dispatch a Memoir accompanied with Maps, stating different Positions, which might have been made of the conquered Country of Mysore shewing forth the superior Advantages of the present Arrangement This is a very interesting Paper. It will I think be highly gratifying to our Friend Major Rennell, to whom I beg you particularly to remember me. —

Lord Mornington enjoys so good a State of Health, he finds himself so much Master of the Business of his Situation, & such a Chain of Success has attended his Measures, that I see little Prospect of his returning to Europe before me. But however that may turn out I am sure you will have Satisfaction in hearing that the greatest Cordiality prevails between him & myself. And altho the Situation of the Governor of Fort St George must always be an awkward one when the Governor General is upon the Coast, yet whatever of that Nature I have felt has been fully compensated to me by the Brilliant & advantageous Termination of the War, & by the Knowledge that in

Lord Mornington's Opinion the Co-operation System, which has characterized the Actions of every Branch of this Government during the Contest we have been engaged in has materially contributed to its Speedy & complete Success.

Several important Papers of Tippoo Sultaun's foreign Correspondence having been discovered at Seringapatam Lord Mornington has directed a Selection to be made from them, & printed together with his own Correspondence with the Court. - a Copy of them accompanies this Letter. They have the Posted Hatred of the Sultaun to the British Name, & are intended to shew the Justice & Necessity of the War.

"Relying upon the Friendship & kind Attention you have always evinced towards me, & knowing your sincere Attachment to what is for the Public good, I do not hesitate to communicate to you my Feelings upon a late Appointment of the Court of Directors, that of Mr Dick to a Seat at the Board of Trade, which places the Governor of Madras in a very unpleasant Situation, & has a direct Tendency to lower his Consequence & lessen his Authority. -

I hold that all Appointments under your Government in India ought to be filled by your Governors. They are responsible for the Conduct of those acting under them, are bound to remove, where they discover Misconduct, & ought to be removed themselves if they make an ill use of their Patronage. - If this Principle be departed from, & Offices are to be filled from Home, there must be an End of the Responsibility of Government as well as of their Efficient Control

over their Servants Abroad.

The minous Consequences of such a System are obvious, Lord Cornwallis felt the Force of this Principle so strongly that he declared he should consider the Interference with his Patronage at Home, as a Signal for his Resignation. The present Governor General entertains the same Sentiments upon this important Subject, & altho I am not by my Services intitled to the same Weight & Attention as those illustrious Persons, yet I am confident the Court of Directors, must wish to give my Government every necessary Support, & I entertain the Hope that when the Principle I have laid down, & the Pernicious Effects, which must follow from the Exercise of the Power of Patronage at Home are considered, the Court will in Justice to this Government see the Necessity of not resorting to Measures, which like the present tend to lower its Consequence, interfere with some of its most essential Responsible Duties, nor again put me in a Situation so unpleasant as that, in which I have been placed by Mr Dicks Appointment, with concomitant Circumstances. The Court of Directors have not only appointed Mr Dick to a Seat at the Board of Trade, but have ordered that in the Event of a Vacancy having taken place previous to his Arrival, by the Resignation of either of Messrs Paul, Peat, or Palmer, & of an Appointment

having followed, such Appointment should be done away, I suggested the Person named by the Governor in Council removed whatever might be his Merits or Qualifications. - It has so happened that two Vacancies have occurred by the Resignations of Messrs Duval & Chamier. To the first I appointed Mr Robert Clerk, who you may recollect was particularly recommended to me by ~~our Friend~~ Mr Dundas, & our Friend Inglis. — Mr Clerk has held his Seat at the Board of Trade about ten Months, & in that Situation has proved himself to be a meritorious & efficient Servant of the Company's. - To the second I named Mr Kirkett a Gentleman well qualified for the Situation, & who I thought entitled to particular Attention from Consideration of his long Services, numerous Family, his Appointment to a provincial Seat in Council, & the strong Recommendations in his Favor from the Court of Directors.

Thus circumstanced I have obeyed the Court of Directors in immediately installing Mr Clerk at the Board of Trade, but I have also allowed the other two Gentlemen to retain their Seats at the Board, till the Pleasure of the Court is known for Reasons which you will see detailed in my Minute upon this Subject. - I must only trust & hope that what I have done will be approved, but that Messrs Clerk & Kirkett will be reinstated to continue Members of the Board of Trade till the means of providing for the Difficulty shall be found without

Hardship to any of the Individuals concerned. -

A literal Compliance with the Order of the Court would, as I understand them Terms of it have disclosed Mr Clerk; whom I consider as the most efficient of the Members of the Board of Trade, & had I understood the Order as giving me a Choice in the Removal of either of those Gentlemen, I should have been subjected to the unpleasant Alternative of displacing a Gentleman of my own Appointment without any Cause of Demerit or Inefficiency. "

The Season has been unusually sickly owing to the Failure of the Periodical Rains. It has proved fatal to many. Two of the European Servants, who came out with me have died, two have returned to Europe, & two remain in Health. Lady Clive & my Sons continue healthy, the latter are at this time very poor, but we are none of us the Better for our Residence in the East. The Fattest Persons I see in this Country are our Cavalry Officers.

Lady Clive & her Daughters desire to be remembered to their Friend Mrs Bensley, who I request to make my best Respects acceptable to his Lady. - I am with the sincerest Regard & Esteem Dear Sir

Your most faithfully Obt

Robt Clive

Wm Bensley Esqr

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Overland

~~Fort St George~~

Duplicate W. Sec. Hughes

The Rt Hon.ble H. Dundas

Private N.o 7

Fort St George. 1st Oct.r 1794

Dear Sir

I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that since L.d Cornwallis's departure, which took place upon the 5th Inst.o the affairs of this Presidency have continued to produce Accounts, some of which came this Morning, have been received from Col. Wellesley of the Mahrattah's under Shookla having evacuated Sounda and of their having evinced their friendly & peaceable Disposition in that Quarter by the most respectable ready Compliance with the Requisitions of the Officer. Col. Wellesley had not crossed the Werdah, & from the favorable Appearance of Things, & the Expectation of general Submission, he hoped to avoid that Necessity, as the taking his Army & heavy Guns over the River would be from the Want of Bridges & Boats a tedious & troublesome Operation

It is true the Negociation with the Paiwah is for the present suspended, but as I learn from by a Letter of the 15th Ult.o received this Morning from Sr Bromingtn, that he is determined to proceed to the immediate Partition with the Nizam of the Part of Mysore eventually reserved for the Paishwa, I am inclined to think that the Loss of a close Connexion with a Power so disjointed, & so little to be depended upon, will be well compensated by the Increase of Country & Revenue, which will accrue to us by the Paishwahs non acceptance of the Terms proffered to him by the Govr Genl.

– Majr Bannerman has been lately sent with a respectable Force against some of the Southern Polygars, who taking advantage of the Absence of our Troops, had thrown off all Submission to the Authority of the Company, & been guilty of the most violent Outrages & Rapine

He is proceeding with Promptitude & Vigor to accomplish the Objects of his Mission, which are to disarm that Race of People, to reduce the Power of their Chiefs, & if possible to change them from being the Plunderers & Scourges of the Country into Cultivators & Holders of Land. –

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Major Bannerman has executed this Office most Guilty, & if a memorable Example is made of the Principal Offender Cakabomenaigue, who has lately been taken in Tondiman's Country, & the Measures now pursued by Government are steadily pursued, I cannot doubt, that the most beneficial Consequences will result to the Country, & the Company. - Lord Hobart will have acquainted you with the proposed Arrangements with the Rajah of Tanjore; the Principle of it is that the Company shall have the entire Management of the Country, & the Rajah receive a Lac of Pagodas, & a fifth of the net Revenue after deducting the Lac. I have the Pleasure to add that, altho the Treaty is not yet signed, the Rajah has declared his Readiness to accede to the Provisions of it. - We have lately received from our Board of Revenue a long & very able Report upon the Judicial System, the Establishment of which will now become one of the most important Objects of the Consideration of this Government. - We are beginning to borrow at eight per Cent. - I beg my best respects to Mrs. Jane Dundas & remain Dear Sir

Your most faithful & obliged

The Rt Hble H. Dundas — (Signd) Clive

62 Ser — 1st Idia Hughes

Duplic: per Manship

The Rt Hon^ble Henry Dundas

Private No 8 Fort St George 19th Oct — 1799

Dear Sir

Since I had the Honor to address you on the 1st Instant by the overland Dispatch I have received Intelligence of the Defeat & Dispersion of Purseram Bhows Army by the Rajah of Kolhapoor, a Feudatory of the Western Part of the Mahratta Empire, & subsequent Accounts tho they do not speak with Certainty induce us to believe that Purseram Bhow was either slain in the Action or is since dead of his Wounds. Colonel Wellesley Heads of the Kolhapoor Rajah as a most determined Plunderer. Dhoondia after being driven from Mysore by our Troops, & there plundered by the Mahrattas on their Frontier has been received into the Service of the Kolhapoor Rajah. —

The Mahrattas have now entirely evacuated Mysore: & altho they may naturally be expected to feel disappointment at being excluded from all Share

in the Possession of that Country I do not expect from the Information that I have received that we have any reason to apprehend Hostility from them. But as in one or two Instances they shewed an unwillingness to leave the Northern Parts of Mysore, & even resisted our Troops, it became necessary to furnish the Resident at Mysore with particular Instructions for his Conduct, a Copy of which I have the Honor to transmit as the best means of laying before you the Line of Conduct intended to be observed by this Government towards the Mahrattas according to the Directions of the Governor General.

The Distance of Goondah the great difficulty of communicating with that Province from our Military Posts in Mysore, & our hitherto imperfect Knowledge of the Country have made it expedient to postpone the final Partition of the reserved Ceded Territories till a greater Consideration of the Subject shall enable us to make an advantageous Arrangement.

I have great Satisfaction in being able to inform you that I last night received a Copy of the Treaty with the Rajah at Sangore signed by his Excellency: Some Alterations however being necessary thereon & it having my Approbation I am under the Necessity of sending it back to Sangore, & as the Ships under Dubalah will have sailed before it can be returned I have the

Have to inclose for your Information an amended Copy of the Treaty, as well as a Memorandum explanatory of the Principles, upon which the Treaty has been framed, & of the Manner in which the Negotiations have been ~~concluded~~ conducted. As soon as the Ratification of the ~~Treaty~~ Governor General shall be received Measures will be taken for establishing the System of Government & Management according to the Provisions of the Treaty.

That able Officer Major Bannerman is proceeding successfully in reducing the Southern Polygars to Order. He is at present engaged in disarming them & destroying their Forts which is extraordinary he has been able to induce them to assist in the Demolition themselves. The Forts are 42 in Number, & by the End of this Month it is expected he will have accomplished this important part of his Duty. There can be no doubt of the Possibility of immediately introducing a wholesome System of government into the Polygar Countries, of rendering them productive to the Company, & of ensuring to the Inhabitants Happiness & Security. But the Completion of these important Objects, & the final Success of the wisest Measures, which his Sovereign can adopt for their Attainment must depend upon

our being left in Possession of the contiguous Districts belonging to the Nabob, in whom I fear no Inclination exists to accommodate the Company, or to join in any Plan for the General Improvement of the Country.

Observing how fully the Magnitude of our Indian Debt, & the Necessity of sending out Specie to a considerable amount keeped upon your Mind, when you wrote some of the Letters lately received by Lord Bremnght. & which you did me the Honor to transmit Since I am hardly necessary for me to request your Attention to the Passage in our general Letter from the Public Department respecting Supplies of Specie. - Shall it however be my Duty to State that without an Importation from Europe we shall be subject under the large Debts for Investment from the Court of Directors to much Pecuniary Embarrassment.

I have the Honor to be with sincere Respect & Esteem Dear Sir

Your most obliged &
Faithful Servant
(Signed) Chas Grant

The Right Honble
Henry Dundas

66

Per Calcutta

Dupl. by
her Manifest

The Rt Honble Wm Bunbury

Private No 9

Fort St George
21st Octr 1814

Dear Sir

The Arrival of the Calcutta after we had nearly given her up having occasioned a Delay in the Sailing of the Other Ships now under Dispatch, I beg to trouble you with a few Lines upon a Point, which requires some Explanation from me, & to which I particularly request your Private Attention. - Mr Baker, who stands appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed Mr White as President of the Board of Revenue, has applied for Leave to proceed to Europe, & has accompanied his Application with a Request to receive an Extraordinary Reward for extraordinary Service rendered by him in the Situation, which he lately held of Collector of Masulipatam, & to be permitted to return to India without Prejudice to his Rank. I have assured Mr Baker that upon the Report from the Board of Revenue upon the whole

of his Management I shall entertain the same favorable opinion as I now do upon the Basis of it, which have essentially come before me, I shall not hesitate to make his Reward as ample as my public Duty will permit - It is extremely probable he will ground a Claim to a Seat in Council upon the Handsome Emolument, which will be made to the Court of Directors of his successful Management of Extraordinary Exertion at Masulipatam, and it is against his succeeding on this Object that I particularly wish to guard. Mr Oakes unquestionably possesses considerable Talents, & I should be guilty of Injustice if I did not allow him full Credit for the Merit of his Exertions in the Situation he so lately filled. But the History of his former Life furnishes Proofs, of the Authenticity of which I have no doubt that he is a Man of Intrigue, and that Reliance is not to be placed on his Integrity or the Principles of his Conduct. —

The Retirement of Mr Oakes relieves me from great Embarrassment. - Mr White goes to Europe in January. Mr Harington has lately resigned his Seat at the Board of Revenue, & Mr Cockburn has declared his Intention of retiring on the event of Mr Oakes's Appointment taking Place — Mr Cockburn I must observe is the most efficient Member of the Board of Revenue, and from his Ability Industry & Integrity I expect to

derive the greatest Advantage in carrying into Execution the Order of the Court of Directors, & of the Governor General, for the Establishment of a new Assessment and of the Courts of Judicature in the Company's Territories under his Presidency — & of his Reasons for his Determination I could not possibly disapprove, — Was I might have been left with an entire new Board of Revenue having at its Head a Person, in whom I could not repose my Confidence, to undertake the Establishment of a new System of Revenue & Judicature, for the Failure of which I should have been held responsible. —

Under these Circumstances I have thought it wise to go somewhat beyond the usual Practice of Government in remunerating Mr Baker in order to facilitate his Departure rather than take the unpleasant Step of setting aside the Appointment of the Court of Directors, which however I should have felt it my Duty to have done in the present Case had no other Alternative remained.

I have the Honor to be with sincere respect & Esteem Dear Sir Your most faithful & obed[ient] Servant

(Signed) Clive

P[ost] Fort[ne] H[on] Mr Sanders

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Ser / Marsden
Lieutenant

The R^t Hon^ble H^y Dundas

Answered / Charlton
per

Private N^o 10

Fort St George
19^th Jan^y 1800

Dear Sir

The late Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore has placed in the Hands of this Government the means of rescuing that valuable Country from the Vices of its former Administration, and from the Miseries of a divided undefined, & fluctuating Authority, and of securing the Happiness of the People by the Establishment of a rational & permanent System of Government. I am endeavouring to ~~Obtain~~ Obtain this the Services of the ablest Collectors, whom I could select for that purpose the detailed Information previously necessary to establishing rights of Property, only wait for the requisite Powers from Bengal to introduce into that Country as well as into all those subject to the

immediate Authority of this Government, that are sufficiently prepared for its Reception a System of Judicial & Revenue Administration, founded upon the same principles, as that which the Experience of Bengal has proved to be so practicably beneficial, modified in its Application to local Circumstances. The able & meritorious Services of Major Banerman have reduced the Turnivelly Polygars to a State of Subjection and Tranquillity, hitherto unknown in the History of this Government: And our actual Experience of those Districts during a Series of Years sufficiently proves that the Loath & independent Spirit of these Chieftains, could no Otherwise be subdued than by disarming their Retainers, & commuting their military Service for a Fixed Payment. — The Application of this Principle is now in the Course of actual Experiment here. The Turnivelly Polygars have been completely disarmed, & the necessary Measures for converting their useless & dangerous military Pretensions, into a Source of fixed Revenue

will be adopted; and I look with considerable confidence to no very distant Period, when these turbulent and hitherto formidable Feudatories, shall subside into the Character of peaceful proprietory Landholders. —

It is of course not intended to confine the Peninsula Policy alone, But the great Number of Petty Chieftains of this Description dependent upon this Government, their military Habits, & the Strength & Insalubrity of their Woods and Mountains render it necessary to proceed with a cautious & steady pace in the measures necessary to be adopted for subjecting the whole of these Feudatories to the regular Authority of Government.

The Undertaking is an difficult Enterprise, as the Object is important & indispensable; and as intimately connected with these Considerations of internal Order, so with those of External Defence I must beg to call your especial Notice to a Subject of so much Delicacy, that tho I have forborn to introduce it on the Records of Government, and have treated it with the utmost Degree of Circumspection & Reserve, I hold it my Duty to bring it under your Consideration and under that of the secret Committee

of the Court of Directors. — The Earl of Mornington has probably called your Attention to the Inadequacy of the Pay of the native Infantry upon this Establishment. In Bengal they have constant Batta, and at Bombay some equivalent Allowances. But the Subject is so peculiarly & so closely connected with every Operation of my immediate Government, its Importance & Extreme Urgency are so constantly impressing themselves on my public & private Feelings: and the Impolicy & Danger of Delay are so evident that I must request your most particular Attention to the inclosed Paper, which details the Nature of the Evil and the Remedy that ought to be applied. The Measure of withdrawing five Bengal Battalions, & the Reinforcements, which it has been deemed expedient to send to Ceylon have rendered it necessary that this Govt. should incorporate two of the ~~Battalions~~ native Corps into a regular Regiment, and to add two native Regiments to our Establishments. This Measure

Force will however for some time be necessarily inefficient, and I wish add that the Efficiency of future Quality & Composition of that of the whole native Establishment will depend on the adoption of the Plan, which I have thought it my Duty to bring in this manner under your Notice. - It is impossible that I can as yet with any Precision speak of the Military Establishment necessary for our widely extended Possessions. Should the Plan recommended by Lord Mornington for uniting Canara & Malabar to this Government be adopted, it is probable that a Military Force distributed according to one uniform System for the Security & Defence of the Whole, would be able to effect with smaller Numbers the same Objects, which are at present attempted by two distinct Governments on two distinct Plans of Institution & exterior Management: I therefore state in a great Degree as Conjecture the Establishment, which in such case would be adequate to the various Exigencies of the Service in the Southern Part of the

Peninsula including the Subsidiary Force of one Regiment of Native Cavalry & three of native Infantry with his Highness the Nizam together with what is necessary for Mysoor: and excluding Bombay, Surat, Ceylon & the Eastern Dependencies.

European Cavalry —	2 Regts.
Native Do.	6
European Infantry	11 or 12
Native Do. — — —	21 or 22
Artillery ———	3 Battalions

Considering that the Power of our greatest Enemy is annihilated, & a friendly one identified with our own substituted in its place, this Establishment of military Force must unquestionably appear large; but when the Extent of Country to be retained in Subjection, the Separated Parts, of which it is composed, & the Constant Disposition, which has been shewn by the Zemindars to the South of the North, and the Polygars of the South to

throw off the Authority of the Company, whenever the Troops have been withdrawn, are weighed, my Mind is convinced, that in the view of fixing Courts of Judicature, & drawing forth the Resources, which our extensive Possessions are capable of yielding, and of obliging your different Feudatories to contribute to the Support of the State according to their means, the Establishment of such a commanding Force, as I have described will be expedient, and will prove ultimately to be a Measure of Humanity & Economy by enabling us without Resistance to pursue Measures throughout our Territories the System so happily begun in Tinnivelly for the Attainment of these important Objects. — +

Of the Revenue of our new Acquisitions it is still more impossible to offer a correct Estimate, because as yet even the precise Districts, which we are to hold are not ascertained. I can however give a pretty confident Assurance founded upon the Information obtained from the Collectors of Coimbatore & Canara that the average Amount

of the whole will considerably exceed the sum detailed in the Schedule. The Territory reserved by the Treaty of Seringapatam for the eventual acceptance of the Paishwa will in consequence of his rejecting the conditions of the offer be divided in the terms of the additional Article of the Treaty, and a Commissioner from the Nizam is at this time approaching the Frontier for the purpose of adjusting this affair with our Resident, and determining with him the Dewan of Mysoor the Interchanges requisite for the formation of a convenient Frontier provided for in the 8th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. In deliberating upon the Interchanges proper to be adopted between the Company & the Rajah of Mysoor I was inevitably led to reflect upon the immense importance of Bangalore, both in a military and commercial view, and to consider the means of connecting it with our Western Frontier on the so

of Mysoor, by giving to the Rajah in exchange a Portion of the reserved Territory together with the Countries at the Head of the Gazzelhatty Hoorrey Coverypooram Passes, which the Experience of the late War, & subsequent Observation have shewn to be impracticable for an Army with heavy Equipments, and which independent of these Considerations, the Nature of our Connexion with the Mysoor Government would render of little Importance, as in any urgent Event, we are at Liberty to possess ourselves of the whole or any part of Mysoor. Although the Affairs of Mysoor, & the Direction of these Negociations were intrusted to me by the Governor General, yet as this appears to be a point of considerable Delicacy with regard to the Impression it may make upon the Powers of India, and although I do not view with Approbation that System of Policy, which relinquishes substantial Power for ideal Influence, I have thought it expedient to withhold my Decision until I shall receive his Lordships previous Commands. I have therefore submitted this Plan together with the Alternatives suggested by the President in a detailed Manner

h Lord Mornington, & they are at present under his
Lordsh Consideration. As you will naturally look
to the Governor General for those comprehensive views
of our Political Situation, which embrace the whole
of our external Relations I shall confine myself to a
short Sketch of the State of the Powers immediately
connected with the Northern Frontier of this Presidency.
At Hyderabad altho our Influence excites some Jealousy,
which we cannot hope entirely to remove, yet I trust it
is so firmly established that the Agitations of a
Succession, which may be daily expected will not materially
disturb it. The Extinction of French Influence, the
Presence of our Subsidiary Force, & the certain Guin
from the Side of Poonah consequent on its Removal,
constitute our Pledge of Tranquillity in that
Quarter. The Feeble Policy of the Mahrattas
excluded them from all Pretensions to participate
in the Advantages of the late glorious Campaign,
and their Rejection of the reserved Territory,
offered to them upon terms, which were at last

of their amicable disposition, shows that they are highly dissatisfied. — In its present state, however the Government of Poonah is but little formidable. The Powers of the supposed Rajah, if such a Person exist in Satara, of the Paishwa the constitutional Minister, and actual Usurper of the Government, and of Nana Purnavese the Usurper of an usurped Authority, are all extinct, or exercised at the capricious Sufferance of a dissolute Young Man, Powhut Row Scindiah, who without Treasure or Resource, except occasional Plunder extorted from the Fears of his Opponents, is in the Expenditure of double the Amount of his current Receipts. This inconsistent Youth actuated by no Principle of Decency or Justice, seems to hesitate at a comparatively small Addition to the Turpitude of his Conduct, by seizing the Paishwaship, which would appear to be actually within his Grasp. — In a Land so disjointed Authority anywhere exists, every Symptom tends to a Revolution, in which Chance is likely to perform the most important Part. The Members of this State, which ~~at present~~ immediately border on our Northern

Frontier are at present in a State of open Hostility, the Rajah of Kolapoor & Board of the House of Sawajee, attack'd the Son of Purseram Bhow, who was lately killed in an Action with the Kolapoor Rajah, and Goondajee Gokhlah an Adherent of Nana Furnavese, holding the Province Savanoor in the Name of the Poonah Government, and hitherto not declaring his Party are the principal Actors in this Scene, the Events of which are not likely to disturb our Tranquility. — Of our lately acquired Territory in Mysoor, including the Rajahs Dominions, it is sufficient to state that they are as regularly & peaceably governed, as the most ancient of our Possessions. The eminent and invaluable Talents of the Resident are so ably & cordially seconded by Poorniah the Rajahs Dewan that there is no reason to apprehend any Interruption of the good Order so early & so happily introduced into that Country

The Management of our most ancient Ally forms a deplorable Contrast with the above Sketch: This has been too frequently represented to you to make it necessary for me to enlarge upon, & certainly there has been no Amendment in my time. I have been restrained from attempting to negociate with the Bishop, not only from the Belief that no success would attend such an attempt and from his Highness having repeatedly declared both to Lord Mornington and myself that no Consideration should ever induce him to vary a Hair Breadth from the Treaty of 1792, but because Lord Mornington at his Departure from the Coast expressly recommended my leaving his Highness entirely to himself upon this Point. — The Dispatches from England in the Political Department literally authorize the Resumption of such Districts only as are actually pledged, which at present happen to be very inconsiderable. The Dispatch dated 18th June 99, which enjoins not to arrive, unfortunately does not apply

inasmuch as we do not suppose. Both these Orders are under the Consideration of L^d Normanby I cannot however hope for his Lordships sentiments upon them before the Departure of this Dispatch. - I shall therefore only observe that the assuming those Tracts, upon which Tenancies have been granted, or even the whole of the mortgaged District would very imperfectly accomplish the Object of the Court of Directors, which I conceive ought now to be to enable this Government to unfold Happiness and defined Rights under one uniform System of Management to the Inhabitants of this part of the Peninsula, as well as to draw from each Port thereof for the Benefit of the State, its fair Proportion of Revenue.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the more extensive & important our late Acquisitions, including the Control & Management of Tanjore, the more strikingly must be felt the Intervention of the Native Government, which

tender exhibiting the gradual depreciation of what must be regarded as the future Prospects of the Company, always meet & counteract our views of Improvement, & must so long as it continues prevent our reaping the important Political advantages, which would result from the Freedom of Commercial Intercourse, & from the establishment of a wise & general System of Police Revenue & Finance.

You will observe that the Loan lately raised here differs materially from that adopted in Bengal having fully explained to the secret Committee of the Court of Directors my Reasons for this Determination I shall not trouble you with any Details upon that Subject.

I have the Honor to be with sincere Respect & Esteem

Dear Sir

Your Obliged & faithful Servant

(Signed) Cornwallis

Mr Hastie

&c &c &c

84

Ver Charlton

The Right Hon^ble^ Secretary

(Duplicate) Secret
per

Private
W^m^ H

Fort St George
April 11^th^ 1800

Dear Sir

My Letter of this Date to the Secret Committee will lay before you most of the Topics, which I should think it necessary to discuss in a separate Letter to yourself. There is one however of considerable Importance, which I think it right to state for your exclusive Consideration.

The Establishment of the Companys European Infantry seems by every successive measure which has lately been adopted regarding them to be destined to a gradual Dissolution; and it is not the Object of this Letter to avert that State further than it may be connected with the existence of the Companys Corps of Artillery, which has hitherto been supplied with recruits by a general Selection from all those destined for the Service of the Infantry as well as of the Artillery.

The Reputation of the Coast Artillery had never suffered the slightest stain until the unfortunate mutiny of January 1798, which was unquestionably produced by a determined subversion of the most principles of discipline on the part of the Commanding Officer; who was ever at variance with all around him sought to gratify his private Resentments by rendering the Authority of the Officers contemptible in the Eyes of the Men. — Of a Conduct so diabolical I have taken measures to acquit myself beyond the chance of doubt, and while I think it my duty to state that any Hesitation on the part of the Court of Enquiry to confirm the Suspension of Major Genl Gaile from the Company's Service will infallibly lay the Foundation of serious Mischief I must offer my warmest testimony to the unimpeachable Conduct of the Corps of Artillery since the unfortunate Events of 1798 and to the existence of a System of interior Arrangement well regulated discipline. The consequences of this Change I have been happy to observe, during the late arduous Service, in an uniform Sense of compensating for their former Errors by a Series of noble Exertion to retrieve the Confidence & Approbation of their Officers.

Under these Circumstances I consider the Corps of Coast Artillery entitled to the most unqualified Confidence & I entertain the firmest Persuasion that nothing can prevent

their recovery of that high reputation, which they once enjoyed except the retention of most good Seats at the Command of the Corps

If therefore I am to consider the Company's Artillery as a permanent Branch of the national Force in India, it is of the last Importance to the Efficiency of every Department of the military Service, that its Numbers should not only be kept complete but that the Men should be procured of the best Description. For the former Object I have endeavoured to provide in the late reduction of the 2d European Regt. by giving to the Artillery a Selection not only from the reduced Corps, but from the Regiment still remaining.

By these means the Artillery has been completed in Numbers, but a great proportion of the Men thus procured are of inferior Stature, a serious Defect, which it is unnecessary to describe. — The limited Selection from the Recruits necessary for the Regiment of Europeans on the present Establishment would be always too inadequate to the Supply of the Artillery. It is therefore indispensable that an Arrangement should be made for recruiting the Coast Artillery with Men of a proper Size & Description at Home, unless it shall be thought advisable to permit a Selection of Drafts either from his Majesty's Regiments now in India, or from the recruits annually sent to them from England.

I must however give a decided Preference to the Plan of recruiting the Coast Artillery to be

recruited at home. — It must be the best Men from his Majesty's Regiments for the service of the Artillery would operate as a severe discouragement to that noble & Special Branch of our military Force, & by a gradual Extinction of his Majesty's Regiments in this Country would have a direct tendency to Shake the Foundations of that Pre-eminence, on which alone the British Empire in India can be established

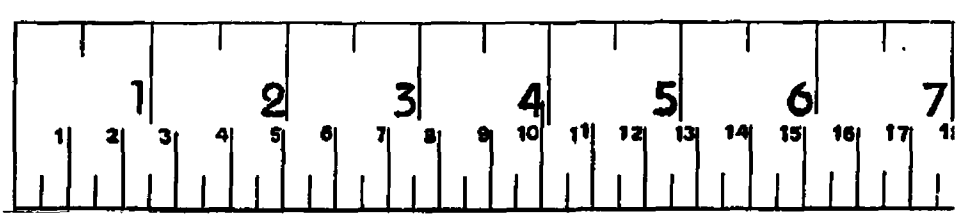
I have the Honor to be
with sincere Respect &c &c
Sir
Your Obliged & faithful Servt
(Signed) Clive

To Hon.ble
Henry Dundas

END

CLIVE MS.

VOLUME 323.



Secret Department

To the Right Honorable

The Governor in Council

Fort St. George

We enclose for your information Copy of a dispatch of this date to the Governor General in Council. So far as respects your Presidency, you will be guided by the directions contained therein which relate principally to the keeping a watchful eye upon every possible mode of the French reaching the East Indies, & from the receipt hereof we shall not be engaged in active hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun singly, or with the French united. The Governor General and Council to decide with respect to the further measures to be taken with that Chief, unless in case of actual aggression on his part, or of his forming a junction with the French. In either of which events you will of course act with

* from the Copyist having evidently a mistake for "you"

with regard against the common enemy.

We are

Your Loving Friends

Signd Jacob Bosanquet

Step: Lushington

John Roberts

East India House

11th June 1798

To the Right Honorable

The Governor General in Council at

Bengal

We take the earliest opportunity of

acquainting you that we have received information

from the Ministers that a very large Armament of

Ships, troops, Military Stores &c. has been lately

fitted out at Toulon and that it sailed from thence

the 19th May although the ultimate object of the

Armament has not been ascertained, it is not

unprobable

His Majesty's

conjecturable from many circumstances that have transpired and from the spirit of daring adventure by which the French have been actuated during the present war, that its destination may be for the East Indies either by sailing first to take possession of Egypt & by way of the red Sea, down the Coast of that Sea, or even perhaps by the Black Sea or by Bussorah. His Majesty's Ministers have therefore informed us that immediate measures will be taken for a considerable augmentation of the European force in the East Indies. You may therefore expect that not less than 4000 seasoned and disciplined troops and perhaps a larger number may be sent to the Company's Settlements with all possible expedition, part of which will we trust reach India not many Months after the receipt of this despatch.

How the expedition, notwithstanding the measures taken by His Majesty's Government to intercept and defeat it, the Mediterranean

"you may perceive herewith" together with Supplement referred to" -

reach Egypt and be destined for the East Indies by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of His Majesty's fleet consisting of 2 men of war, as probably a sloop now under dispatch for India will be ordered to be stationed in the Straits of Babelmandel and in the Gulph of Persia, for the purpose of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way. A Copy of a Proclamation issued at the Mauritius in the month of March last has been already transmitted to our several Presidencies by Mr Pringle, the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this Proclamation be in reality what it in short declares it to be and if no force Sultan have conceived any hostile designs against the British Empire in the East Indies as intimated merely as a feint with a view to embroil us with Tippoo. Our respective governments will of course take such precautionary measures

appeared to them necessary and applicable to
existing circumstances - our Empire in the East
has ever been an object of jealousy to the French,
and we know that their former government entertained sanguine hopes of being able to reach
India by a shorter passage than round the Cape
of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the present
government wants intrigue a great deal, and even
adopt measures of a most enterprizing and uncommon nature for the chance of reducing, if not
annihilating the power and consequence of Great
Britain in that quarter of the World. To effect this
without the aid and previous concert of the Indian
powers seems almost impossible, and would
scarcely be attempted. In the present situation
of India, Sir John Shelton appears the fittest instrument to be employed in the furtherance of such
nefarious projects, upon no occasion must it
ever be forgotten that the other principal powers

are probably attached to us more from a dread of our Arms, than from any particularly towards us, whom they cannot avoid considering in the light of a new power, whose rights are founded on conquest, and though from the moderation we have manifested in our conduct, and our strict adherence to the faith of Treaties they ought to be inspired with respect and confidence in our Government. We must not ever place too much reliance on considerations of this nature, our Empire has been acquired by Arms, and must finally stand or fall by the prompt and determined exercise of the same controlling influences. It is highly injurious that the Ottoman Sultan should have entered into any Leagues with the French without some apparent preparation on his part of an hostile nature in furtherance of their designs, if such therefore shall have been the case, it would be wealthy prudent nor politic to await for actual

hostility

hostilely on his part We therefore recommend that
if you shall not have adopted the necessary
measures for bringing Tippoo Sultan to a
satisfactory explanation before the receipt of this dispatch
you should immediately take the proper steps for
carrying into execution the enquiry with such a
disposition of your force, as may give effect to it.
And should you judge either from his answer, or
from his steps he is taking that his designs are
such as the French proclamation represents -
and that he is making preparation to act
hostilely against us we think it will be more
desireable, not to wait for such an attack, but to
take the most immediate and decisive measures
to carry your Army into our Enemy's Country, not
failing at the same time to make known to
the powers in alliance with us the necessity
of such measures, and that they have not in
view a wanton attack upon our inveterate
Enemy

Enemy with a view to augmenting our own power,
but a necessary and justifiable defence of our own
Possessions. But although we have thus reason-
-ably declared our firm resolution, yet as
your conduct towards Her Sacred Majesty was ready
upon your tendering these Satisfactions allowed you in
the treaty of Passarowitz with your ultimate
declaration, that we might be induced to
draw no hasty without the most unavoidable
necessity, of just self-necessity we leave you to be
the sole judges, and advise impossible for us
to conjecture, what either the proclamation
circulated at the Mahometan Sea ports, or the
force now in the Mediterranean be, or the
hired for the East Indies without measures. If
unfavourable revenge and make enterprizes of
the French may induce them to undertake
against the English power in the East Indies,
we cannot by extent our several treaties to

to be earnestly upon their guard and watchfull
against surprize, by not only keeping the troops
in perfect order for action, and our Forts and Garri-
sons in constant preparation of defence. but
if it shall appear necessary, by encouraging
the Military precautions amongst our Civil Servants
and others, as in this Country, which may be
inforced to act upon any emergency, and in
carefully keeping in view every channel —
through which it may be possible for the French
to get an European force out to the East Indies,
and taking precautionary measures to prevent
it, from the determination of affairs at Poonah by
the last advices, we are aware of this difficulty.
and the impossibility, of securely meeting the
several Mahratta Chiefs, who appear to have
views of their own to gratify in hostilities against
Tippoo Sultaun, nor are we insensible of the
danger of calling for the Co-operation of the —
forces

forces of the Nizam against Tippoo Sultan, and the French on account of the number of Officers of that Nation employed therein, you will — therefore see the necessity of deliberation with the utmost caution on a subject of so much delicacy. —

We have transmitted Copies of this dispatch to our Governments of Madras and — Bombay.

We are

Your affectionate friends

(Signd) Jacob Bosanquet

" Step. Lushington

" John Roberts

East India House

18th June 1798.

To the Right Honorable

the Governor in Council

Fort St George

In addition to our letter of yesterday's date

we have to inform you that as we shall be obliged for the purpose of conveying the intended large reinforcement of European troops to India, to engage from ten to twelve thousand tons of extra shipping we must rely on your utmost exertions to provide Sugar and other gruff articles to be ready for lading on the above Ships against their arrival, so that they may be dispatched for England with all possible expedition, and not under the necessity of incurring a heavy expence of demurrage. –

We are

Your Loving Friends

/Signed/ Jacob Bosanquet

" Step: Lushington

" John Roberts

East India House

19th June 1798.

To the Right Honorable

The Governor in Council of

Fort St. George

In our Letter of the 11th of June last you were informed that His Majesty's Ministers had determined to reinforce the European Army in India by sending thither at least 4,000 seasoned and disciplined Troops. We have now to inform you that the following Regiments have been selected for this Service. - The 84th and 86th Regiments and the Scotch Brigade from the Cape of Good Hope and the 2nd Battalion of Royals and the 50th and 51st Regiments from Portugal. - and that the following Ships have been engaged for the purpose of conveying them to your Presidency Viz.

Royal Charlotte ..... 1252 Tons

Thames ..... 1200 "

Cuffnells 1200

Alga

Alligator	343 Tons
Earl Cornwallis	784 "
Phœnix	574 "
Ocean	480 "
Thames	750 "
Coverdale	612 "
Orpheus	407 "
Sarah Christiana	560 "

The four first of these Ships are to proceed to Lisbon for the Regiments which are to be taken from thence, and after landing them at Madras, the three large Ships must be despatched to Bombay from whence they are to be sent in the proper season with Cotton to China. The remainder of the Ships, after landing the Regiments which they have on board for the Cape of Good Hope will convey from thence to your Presidency the Scotch Brigade and the 84th and 86th Regiments or such part thereof as shall not have been already sent

sent on to India, and after debarking the troops, must together with the Alligator, be dispatched to Bengal for the purpose of being returned to England with cargoes of Sugar and other Investment Articles, unless the exigency of the Public Service should absolutely require their being otherwise employed, in which case, we trust they will suffer no unnecessary detention, but be permitted to proceed to the Place of their destination as soon as they can possibly be spared from the Service on which they may be engaged. —

We have shipped on the Royal Charlotte, Despatch and Thames as p. account, a enclosed Dollars to the value of £200,000.- one half of which is ordered for the use of your Presidency for the special purpose of the Investment, and the remainder for the use of Bombay. —

a Draft on another Packet.

We have permitted Messrs. Hall & Rickies & Co. to take 20,339 Rupees of Foreign Silver

Silver on the Ships, and in the proportions following.

Royal Charlotte .. 6779 Ounces.

Cuffnels ..... 6780.

Thames 6780

20339 Ounces

This Treasure is consigned to Messrs Wm. Creighton and Grant at Calcutta, on condition that if these Ships in sport at Madras, the Silver shall be received into the Company's Treasury, and the equivalent thereof paid by the Supreme Government to the said Consignees at Calcutta. you are to observe, as early as possible after the arrival of any, or all of these Ships at your Presidency, receive into your Treasury, on the Company's account, the Silver on board so consigned, advising the Supreme Government forthwith of the receipt, and desiring that the equivalent thereof may be paid in course to the said Consignees in Calcutta at an equitable rate of exchange to be settled

settled by you. —

As the destination of the Thames Royal Charlotte and Lascelles is not made public the Cargoes on board those Ships are invoiced for India, but we forward in the Packet an account of the different Presidencies for which the several Articles are intended, and desire they may be forwarded accordingly by such Conveyance as may appear to you most proper.

We are

Your loving Friends

East India House
London
14th August 1798.

(Signed) Jacob Bosanquet

John Roberts

To the Right Honorable

the Governor in Council of

Fort St George

It having been judged proper to alter the

the Arrangement advised in our Letter of the 16th. Instant with respect to the Kings Regiments which are to proceed to India. - We have to inform you, that the 10th Regiment which, under the former Arrangement were to have been sent from hence to the Cape of Good Hope, is now intended for India, and will be embarked on the three regular Ships destined to touch at Lisbon; with which, and the 51st Regiment only from hence, three Ships will proceed to Madras. -

The Extra Ships, including the Alligator, after landing the 61st and 81st Regiments at the Cape, will convey from thence the three Regiments advised in our before mentioned dispatch.

Mr Pringle, the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope has been directed to pay to the Surgeons of such of the Ships as shall land and leave Troops and Recruits at the Cape, at the rate of 5 Shillings for each Soldier delivered from

from the Ships, but he is not to pay the Surgeons any allowance whatever for the Troops which shall remain on board and proceed to India, as he is acquainted that the same will be settled on their arrival there: you will therefore pay the Surgeons of such of the Ships as shall actually land and leave Troops and Recruits at your Presidency at the rate of five Shillings for each Soldier delivered from the Ships as abovementioned

We are

Your loving Friends

signed/ Jacob Bosanquet

" John Roberts

East India House
London
22d August 1798.

To the Right Honorable

the Governor and Council of

Fort St George

The arrival of the French Armament under

under Buonaparte in Egypt the beginning of July last, leaves no doubt but that the Company's Posts and in India, are the ultimate Object of the French Directory. The reports received since that time are so vague and contradictory, that no certain judgment can be yet formed of what has really happened, but some accounts state his progress to have been rapid: and there being also reason to apprehend, from the completion of the most recent advices from India, that Tippoo Sultaun did not only dispute, but even prepare to co-operate with and assist France in her gigantic designs, we have judged it expedient without loss of time, to adopt every measure that appears to us likely to enable you successfully to contend against the difficulties you will probably have to encounter in consequence of these events. —

We have therefore determined to

forward,

forward to you, with all possible expedition, further
Supplies, as well of Specie as of warlike Stores. For
this purpose, we have engaged three more of the
Company's largest Ships, and we expect they will
be ready to depart from hence in about six weeks
or two Months, on board of which will be laden -
besides every Kind of warlike Store that we think
may be wanted in India, Specie to the amount
of £500,000. -

Our Supplies are liberal, and suited
to the present emergency, and we trust they will
be supplied with economy and effect -

The Ships engaged for the above
Service, are the Taunton Castle, Henry Addington
and Carnatic, all of which after having landed
their Treasure and Stores at Madras, must be
dispatched with proper time to Bombay, if their
assistance is not absolutely required, on so critical
a moment, upon any other Service indispensibly
necessary

necessary for our interests in India, for this purpose of being sent from thence with cargoes of cotton &c.a to China, unless you shall be able to procure Tonnage of one of them from Madras, which point or which upon this head would be for our greatest advantage, you will be ascertain'd by a communication with that Presidency. –

We hope we shall be able to obtain and send out by these Ships about 200 Recruits for the Company's Regiments in India. –

We are

Your loving Friends

East India House
London
19.th September 1798.

[signed] Jacob Bosanquet
" Step.: Lushington
" John Roberts

To the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council of Fort St. George

Agreeably to the intimation contained in our

Letter of the 1st September last, the Henry Addington, Taunton Castle and Carnatic will be dispatched in a few days with a Reinforcement of Troops, and a large Supply of Treasure and every kind of Warlike Store, and should they unavoidably be obliged to put into the Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere for Refreshments, they may by proceeding from thence to Madras, with their passage in proper time from Bombay to China, we shall order them under such circumstances, to proceed direct for Bombay, from whence the Troops and the Treasure and Stores intended for the other Presidencies may be forwarded by the earliest and safest conveyances that offer. -

The Troops consist of the 88th Regiment and about 350 Recruits for the Kings Regiments already in India, and the Treasure amounting to about £500,000 is to be divided between the three Presidencies in the following proportions. - 2/5ths to Bengal, and the remaining 3/5ths equally to

to Madras and Bombay. –

Should it have been determined in consequence of our orders of September last to allot any part of the above Tonnage to be procured from Madras, we direct that the Henry Addington be sent thither in preference to any other Ship. –

We are

Your Loving Friends

East India House
London
27th November 1798.

(Signed) Jacob Bosanquet
Step: Lushington

Copy of a Letter to the Government of Bombay. –

Our Letter to you of the 18th June last enclosed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the same date, relative to the Expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte, and directing your obedience thereto so far as should respect your Presidency. Our subsequent advices of July and August will have informed you of the

the appointment of Mr. Jones to reside at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat as well as of the objects of his mission, and of the reinforcements already sent, and now sending out to India. —

Since the date of our Letter of June last above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed, and although by the glorious victory of Admiral Nelson over the French Fleet near Alexandria, and the opposition made to their progress through Egypt by the Arabs, under the authority of the Porte, the designs of the French have been considerably impeded, yet if contrary to our hopes and expectations, he should be able to establish himself in Egypt, we cannot but still be under apprehensions for the safety of our Indian Possessions. These apprehensions are considerably increased in consequence of some Hints lately suggested by the Right Honble Henry Dundas, that if the French should be able to

subdue

to reduce Egypt and to establish there an authority and that Country. It is likely there need for those measures in order to secure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel, and upon there power to detach a sufficient Force to take possession of the Island of Perim situated between the two points which include those Straits. —

The possession of this Station would be of the greatest importance to the French in securing the advantages they propose to themselves in the Conquest of Egypt, and consequently it is well deserving of the utmost vigilance and attention on the part of Great Britain to defeat any Plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we should succeed in making ourselves masters of that Island it would be impossible in the first instance for any Ships to pass the Straits against a superior Naval Force stationed there. If any there

be secured and fortified by the application of such materials as its situation may afford for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the Channels through which Ships must pass to the Indian Ocean.

We understand that the Island of Perim is a low rocky substance about five miles in length, and two in breadth, that it possesses a good harbour, that the Channel which divides it from the African Coast, through fourteen or fifteen miles across is but little frequented, on account of the numerous Rocks and Shoals which obstruct it, insomuch as to render it necessary for Vessels that do attempt it, to steer close under the western front of the Island, and that the extreme breadth of the other Channel is less than two Leagues, and that this space cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every where at so great a distance from the Island, as to be out of the reach of its Batteries, —

whether

whether erected on the Shore or on Artificial projections within the Sea if such should be found necessary to the entire Command of the Passage —

We have entered thus fully into detail to shew the importance of taking possession of the Island of Perim without delay, not only dispatch alone necessary but secrecy is equally indispensable, as it is not unprobable that provisional measures have been taken by the French to assemble some Vessels of Burthen at the Port of Suez to cooperate in whatever way their services may be wanted with the primary Expedition, and if the designs were known they would detach a force at all hazards to secure the first possession of it. —

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us that although the Commanders of his Majesty's Fleets in India have already been directed to use every effort in their power to frustrate the designs of the French in the Expedition under Buonaparte

Commander in Chief will be sent out to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the Indian Seas, as soon as possible to attack the Straights of Babelmandel such a Force as according to the information he shall have received he may judge sufficient for the Service, on the Island of Perim by whatever Power it may be occupied at the time. -

The importance of the measure we have thus ventured to recommend will ensure your most cordial endeavours in promoting the same by every means within your Power. The Security of our most valuable Possessions in India, if not our very existence there depends upon defeating the present formidable and inveterate design of the French against those Possessions. - We are

East India House
London
27th November 1798. -

Your affectionate Friends
(signed) Jacob Bosanquet
John Roberts

Rear Admiral Rainier

Sir

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that Instructions have been transmitted by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the President in Council at Bombay, for taking possession of the Island of Perim in the Straits of Babelmandel the advantage which the Enemy would derive from the possession of this Island, in the event of his being enabled to establish himself in Egypt, in any Operations he may meditate against the Company's Settlements in India, has led to a decision on this measure; and I am in consequence to signify their Lordships direction to you, to lose no time in communicating with the Government of Bombay on this Subject, and

in

on detaching such part of the Naval Force under your Command as may, in conjunction with the Troops which may be appointed for that Service appear to be sufficient, according to the information you may have received, to take possession of the said Island, and to hold the same against any other Power whatsoever. –

Upon your arrival in the Straits of Babelmandel, you shall find the Island of Perim under the dominion of any Power inclined to be on friendly terms with this Country, it will naturally occur to you, that every endeavor ought to be exerted to establish a friendly intercourse with its Inhabitants, and that no further restraints should be laid upon them than such as may appear to be necessary to the securing the complete possession of the said Island. –

Sam.l Fox. Fox.

/Signed/ Evan Nepean.

For

To the Right Honorable

The Governor in Council of

Fort St George

Having been informed by Mr Secretary Dundas, that His Majesty's Ministers had received undoubted information that the Ship Elizabeth, alias Minerva, Captain Barnes, or Barnes, had sailed from the Port of Hamburgh the beginning of this month, that French Emissaries were on board, and that her destination was certainly for some of the British Settlements in the East Indies, but is given out to be destined for Calcutta; We have despatched this communication to you Overland, We direct that measures may be taken immediately for securing any Persons whose Conduct may subject them to the suspicion of holding intercourse with Powers in alliance with the French Republic, or of promoting intrigues hostile to the Government interests

and

and that they, together with their Papers may be sent to England by the earliest proper Conveyance

The facility afforded to Foreigners of every description who may come to India on board Ships protected by Neutral Flags of gaining admission into the Company's Territories by the Danish Settlement of Tranquebar, renders it necessary that our Government, more especially that of Fort St. George, should look to that quarter with unremitting attention and vigilance, we cannot for an instance, doubt that the French Republic will endeavor to avail itself of this Channel to introduce into India those Revolutionary Intrigues which have been so successfully employed in almost every part of Europe —

We are

Your loving Friends.

East India House
27th November 1798.

Signed/ Jacob Bosanquet
" Step: Lushington
C.J.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received further intelligence from Mr. Dundas, relative to the intentions of the French Government of sending Emissaries to the British Possessions in India, a Copy of which we enclose for your information and guidance. —

(Signed) Jacob Bosanquet

" Step. Lushington

Extract of Intelligence, communicated by the Right Honble Henry Dundas. —

Hamburgh 20th November 1793

I have continued to watch with the most unremitting attention the designs, which as I had the honor to inform your Lordship in a preceding Dispatch, there was some reason to suppose, have been formed by the French of sending Emissaries to the British possessions in India. I have hitherto obtained but little additional information, but I have been told that

that the French Government sent out two Vessels about Seven or Eight months ago, the Name of whose is Miller, that of the other I have not been able to learn, whether these People be really French Agents, I cannot take upon me to assure for unfortunately these persons whom a Man in my Situation is obliged to employ to procure Intelligence of this nature, are usually of the worst Characters so corrupt, that all their Reports must be received with the greatest distrust. they are frequently known well convinced more falsehoods, fabricated, for the purpose of appearing well informed, however they may serve as a Check, and may be of some assistance to the Government of His Majesty's East India possessions in their researches. -

They have again repeated to me, - that Instructions were sent to the French - Consul at Muscat, who was ordered to shape his

his Conduct according to the eventual success of Buonaparte's Expedition, that Mocha as a principal Centre of French Intrigue in the East, and the Coast there the person most confidentially employed, that Tellicherry and Mahe are likewise very important points in this respect, the French Agents establishing themselves in them, and communicating from thence with the interior Country, that Muller was sent to one of these places —

To the Right Honorable

the Governor in Council of

Fort St. George.

The unfortunate and entire loss on the Isle of Wight, on her passage from the Downs to Portsmouth, of the Henry Addington one of the three Ships engaged to carry Treasure, Troops &c Stores to India, has necessarily delayed the departure

departure of the other Ships. They now however proceed under the Convoy and Protection of His Majesty's Ship Diomede of 50 Guns, having on board besides the Stores mentioned in the Lists transmitted in their respective Packets 219 Recruits and part of the 88th Regiment 1477 non Commissioned and Privates, the remainder being intended to be sent on some of the following Ships. —

On the Diomede has been shipped 188 Chests of Treasure being the proportion of this £500,000 which has been allotted for the Henry Addington, for the conveyance of which to Bombay we have agreed to allow Captain Elphinston, on account of Commission the Sum of £1500. —

The large supply of Treasure which we have been enabled to send to India by these and the former Ships, and the further quantity which we

we hope to send out by the next Conveyance, with
pleasure we can shd not only a most seasonable supply
to your Finances, but remove the general
distress for Specie which appears for some time
to have existed at your Presidency arising from
various causes but we have too much reason
to fear from the very extensive speculations of
the Merchants -

We are

East Indian House
London
24th. December 1798

Your loving Friends
/signed/ Jacob Bosanquet
Step. Lushington

To the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council of
Fort St George

The Select Committee of Supra Cargoes
having been directed to despatch from thence to
England in November next as many Ships
as

as can there be got ready, you will take the earliest opportunity of acquainting the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Squadron therewith, and concert with him the necessary measures for sending thither an adequate Convoy for their protection. "

We are

East India House
London
8th January 1799.

Your loving Friends
/Signed/ Jacob Bosanquet
" John Roberts

To the Right Honble Lord Hobart
&c &c &c

My Lord

I am directed by this Secret Committee to transmit for your Lordship's information a Copy of their Letter of this date to the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington and have

have the Honor to be very respectfully.

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obed.t

humble Servant

East India House
18th June 1799.

(Signed) Sam.l Stenson

To the Right Honble the Earl of Mornington

Governor General &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.

We have received your Lordships des-
patches of the following dates. 23.d August.
3.d & 30.th October } 1798. &
20.th November
13.th January 1799.

In the large supplies of Bullion sent out
by the Ships of the present Season, of the Amount
which you have been already informed, your Lord-
ship will perceive, that we anticipated in some
measure the wishes you have expressed in the
respect

respect. And as you have so intimated an anxious desire of being early and regularly advised of the probable amount of the Supplies for India and China in each year, the principal object of this Despatch is to acquaint your Lordships, thus early with our determination in respect to the amount of Supplies in the course of the ensuing season.—

What the provision of our Investment during the present posture of affairs, may admit of, depend upon the resources of India, our Exports in Goods and Bullion, by the Ships of the following Season, will be to the amount of about a Million Sterling, it being the intention to increase the Exports in Goods from £100,000. to £150,000, and to remit in Specie £500,000. to our several Presidencies, and £400,000. to China.—

Sensible as your Lordships must be of the value of the China Trade, and that in the regular returns

G. M.

returns of ample barges from thence must principally depend the Resources by which the Company is enabled to discharge its pecuniary engagements at home; we earnestly recommend it to your Lordship not to divert any part of the Bullion which may be annually consigned to Bengal, to any other purpose whatever.

As it must be satisfactory to your Lordship to be informed of our sentiments upon the leading points in your Administration, so far as they have hitherto come to our knowledge, we shall briefly communicate them to you by this present Despatch. —

Tanjore.

We very much approve of the judicious arrangements formed by your Lordship at Madras preparatory to carrying into execution the orders relative to the Tanjore Succession. —

Wynaud District.

For the reasons which have been assigned we

we concur entirely in the propriety of your Lordships
decision for relinquishing the Mysoreaud District to
Vizier Sultaun. —

Subsidiary Treaty with the Nizam.

Without entering by this dispatch
into the particulars of the Negociation with the
Nizam which produced the late important
arrangement we have only to express, in the
highest terms of approbation, our sense of the
wisdom of your Lordships Conduct in effecting
the same, And as no doubt can be entertained, —
that the introduction of French Officers into the
Service of the Native Princes, with a view of —
establishing the most certain means of subverting
the British Power in India, formed part of a —
regular System of French Policy, the entire dest-
truction of French influence at the Nizams
Court, and in his Armies, must be considered as
an object of the utmost importance to the peace
and

and Security of the Company's Possessions —

We observe what is stated in your Lordship's Minute of the 12th of August 1798 with respect to the Succession to the Sovereignty of the Decan, being in Secunder Jah the eldest Son of the present Soubah Nizam Ally. Although under present circumstances, no apprehension can be entertained of a disputed Succession, we think it necessary to follow up the ideas suggested by your Lordship upon this occasion, and to direct that upon the death of the Nizam, Secunder Jah be considered as the lawful Successor, and that he might if necessary be supported by every possible exertion on our part. —

Tippoo Sultaun

In the Minute of the 12th of August your Lordship has taken a very able and comprehensive view of the situation of affairs with Tippoo Sultaun, as no doubt could be entertained of the positive

positive infraction of the Treaty of Seringapatam
on the part of the Mysore Chiefs who were to be
assisted with the Aide of the Carnatic Army for
offensive Operations had been such as to have
enabled you to act upon the first suggestions con-
tained in that Minute, consisting of five Proposi-
tions, we shall not regret however, if the necessity
of proceeding to actual hostilities shall have been
averted, by Tippoo's consent to receive Major Doveton
on the part of the Allies, and by his acquiescence
in the three first propositions contained in the sub-
sequent part of your Lordships Minute abovementioned
But should a War be rendered inevitable, we trust
that its conclusion will be marked, by his cession
to the Company of the whole Maritime Territory
remaining in his possession below the Ghauts
on the Coast of Malabar, agreeably to your Lordships
original idea upon the subject, which would effec-
tually secure us against any apprehensions
from

from any future junction between the Forces of Tippoo and those of the French; - and by his relinquishing the Coimbettore Country, which would greatly tend to the Security of the Carnatic, and enable us to reduce our Military Expences upon the Coast. At all events Tippoo might be induced to assign over the Coimbettore Country to the Company upon the receipt of a reasonable adequate Revenue for the same, as a further Security against any hostile attempts on his part in future.

In the event of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, the respective Countries of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore will of course come under the Company's management, and we direct that they be not relinquished without special orders from us, or from the Court of Directors for that purpose, in order to afford sufficient time for the formation of Arrangements for relieving those respective Princes from all incumbrances upon

upon their Revenues.

In conclusion of this Dispatch, we have only to express our approbation of the reasons which so jealously induced your Lordship to repair to Madras; our entire reliance on the wisdom and firmness of your Lordship's measures for the support of the British Possessions in the East Indies during the present arduous Contest; and our full approbation of those which have ~~been already adopted to meet~~ every possible exigency.

Although your Lordship's determination to proceed to Madras was influenced by the very critical situation of affairs with Tippoo Sultaun, we observe with great satisfaction, by your Minute of the 2d. of January last, that in the exercise of your Authority at that Settlement, it is not your intention to interfere in the details of that Government; a measure which must naturally tend to the support of that dignity and consequence which

which we always wish should be maintained by the respective Governors and Councils at the Subordinate Presidencies. at the same time we have the further satisfaction to witness the most zealous and cordial Cooperation of Lord Clive and his Council in such measures as may be proposed by your Lordships for the Company's safety and prosperity. —

We are

Your affectionate Friends

East India House
London
18th June 1799.

/Signed/ Step: Lushington
. Hugh Inglis
. J. Manship

The Right Honorable

The Governor in Council of

Fort St George

We deem it necessary to give this early intimation to the several Presidencies in India of the Company's

Company's intention to Consign in the course of
this ensuing Season Ships to Madras and
Bengal. –

As it is material that by these
Ships as large a remittance to our Bengal Treasury
as possible should be effected, We have intimated
to the Government General, that it would be ex-
-tremely desireable if they could send round to your
Presidency as large a quantity as possible of Cotton
for the purpose of being laden thereon, on account of
the Company, to be Consigned to the before Cargoes.
If however they should be deterred therefrom, on
account of the expence of providing Tonnage for
transporting it to Madras, we have directed them
to cause public notice to be given, that you will be
ready to receive Proposals from Individuals for the
Freight of the Ships to Canton, upon their engaging
to pay the proceeds of the Cargoes in Cash into the
Canton Treasury for Bills of Exchange upon the

Court

Court of Directors, or upon Bengal The Freight is likewise to be paid into the Canton Treasury. If therefore you shall not be able to furnish a valuable Cargo of Goods fit for the Canton Market on the Company's account you will advertise for some fair Proposals from the Individual Merchants at your Presidency, and we rely upon your concluding the Agreement upon the most advantageous terms possible -

Whatever mode may be determined on for effecting the intended Remittance to China, we trust you will not fail to secure for the benefit of the Commanders the usual advantages of procuring a reasonable part of the Tonnage on their own account, and we should certainly wish that in any engagement that may be formed, they may have the preference over other Merchants, if they shall be thought competent to carry such engagements into execution, taking care however that whatever

whatsoever indulgence may be granted to them, ex-
-ceeding their regular privilege, they are bound to
the same conditions with respect to their pay-
-ments into the Canton Treasury, as others would
have been —

In the engagements that may be
entered into either with the Merchants, or with the
Commanders of the Ships, we rely on your stipulating
with them, that their payments shall be made into
the Canton Treasury in Cash and not in Transfers.

We are
Your loving Friends.

East India House
London
26th September 1799.

" Hugh Inglis
" John Manship

Josiah Webbe Esqr

Secretary to the Right Honble the Governor in Council
Fort St George

Sir

I am ordered by the Court of Directors of the

East India Company to acquaint you, for the inform
of the Right Honble the President in Council, that
they have appointed Mr Thomas Newnham, who
serving as an Officer on board their Company's Ship
Princess Charlotte, a Writer on the Madras Establish
ment this intelligence has been communicated
to the Bombay Government, in order that it may
conveyed to Mr Newnham, if possible previous
his leaving India. —

I have the pleasure to enclose you
several Gazettes, containing accounts of the Success
of His Majesty's Arms in Holland, and of the allied
in Italy and Syria; His Majesty's Speech in opening
Parliament, and a List of Ships taken up for the
present Season are also transmitted. —

By the Sarah Christiana the first
accounts were received of the glorious and decisive
Success of the British Arms against the late
Tippoo Sultaun, and by the directions of the Court

now transmit a Copy of their Resolutions of the 24
Instant, in consequence of that event. –

I am &c.

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

East India House
London the 27th. September 1799.

(Signed) W. Ramsay
Sec.y

P.S. You will please to transmit for the information of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council a Copy of the accompanying Letter from the Secret Committee dated the 26th. Instant. –

At a Court of Directors held on Tuesday the
24th. September 1799. –

Resolved Unanimously. That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, for the able and successful measures which he adopted, whereby the complete annihilation of French influence at the Court of Hyderabad was –

Respectfully

happily accomplished; for the ability, firmness and
decision manifested by His Lordship in his Conduct
towards the late Tippoo Sultaun, and for the pre-
vious measures which he pursued for enabling
the Army to take the Field, whereby it was put
in a Situation to act with vigor against the Enemy,
and to effect the speedy conquest of the Capital of
the Mysore Dominions, the happy presage of a
lasting Peace in India, and the consequent increase
of prosperity to the East India Company. —

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this
Court be given to the Right Honble Lord Clive, Govern
of Madras for his zealous cooperation with the Earl
of Mornington in the measures purposed by his
Lordship, and particularly in the exertions which
he made for equipping the Madras Army for the
operations which have redounded so much to its
honor and to the interests of the Company. —

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this
Court

Court be given to Jonathan Duncan Esq.r Governor of Bombay, for the Zeal and promptitude of his Conduct in preparing the Army of that Presidency for the Field, whereby it was enabled to take a conspicuous share in the glorious achievements of the late Campaign against the Mysore Dominions –

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General George Harris. Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's Forces employed in the Siege of Seringapatam, for the very able and judicious manner in which the attack of that Fortress was planned. –

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Officers of the King's and Company's Forces employed in the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799. for the rapidity, animation and skill which they manifested in the execution of this important Service, and to the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, for the courage and intrepidity

7

of their conduct upon that brilliant occasion. –

Resolved Unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General Stuart for his able conduct in the Command of the Bombay Army previous to its junction, and to the Officers and Men of that Army who were engaged in the Action of the 6th. of March with a chosen Body of the Troops of Tippoo Sultaun for their able and spirited conduct upon that occasion

Resolved Unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General Harris, and the Officers and Men of the Kings and Company's Forces under his Command for the great and important services rendered to the East India Company throughout the whole of the late glorious Campaign which has terminated to the advantage of the Company and the Nation, by affording a well grounded hope that the Peace of India will be secured on a solid and lasting foundation. –

A true Copy

Signed/ W. Ramsay Secy

Right

Right Honble Lord Clive

Governor &c &c Fort St George

My Lord

By order of the Secret Committee I have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, Copy of their Letter of this date, to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council respecting the Books found in Seringapatam and remain very respectfully

My Lord

Your Lordship's most Obedient

humble Servant

East India House
31st October 1799

(Signed) J. Willis

Copy of Letter from the Secret Committee to the Right Honble the Governor General in Council of Bengal Dated 31st October 1799. –

Although we are yet unin formed – through any authentic Channel, on the subject of the

the Treasure found in Seringapatam, we think
it right to convey to you our Instructions on that
subject. Reports have stated the Sum as amounting
to something above what we conceive to be possible;
but it is not so much on that account that we
think it necessary at present to instruct you, as on
account of another rumour which has reached us,
that the Army have conceived an Opinion, that the
Place being taken by assault, the Booty captured
does of right belong to the Captors, without any
controul whatever. If any such Opinion does prevail,
it is founded in error, and must be rectified, nothing
could be more adverse to the first calls of humanity,
which even in the midst of War, it is the duty of
Civilized Nations to attend to as much as possible. If
the Plunder taken in Storm be admitted of right
to belong to the Captors, such a doctrine would
lead to another error. that the Army were to judge
whether a Place was to be taken by assault or by
Capitulation

Capitulation, than which nothing could be more adverse to every principle of policy, or to the established practices of War. We are not from any desire to withhold on this occasion from the Army every possible reward that can with propriety be bestowed on — their transcendant merits, that we state this proposition so distinctly, but because we can on no account for a moment, give our sanction to so fatal an error. But this is the more necessary to be guarded against, because such Booty is in truth, not in the disposal even of the East — India Company. —

In the instance before us, the — property taken by the joint operation of His Majesty's and the Company's Forces, is by Law in the disposal of His Majesty, who, when we are duly informed on the subject will be applied to, and we make no doubt, He will signify His Royal will and Pleasure, that the whole of

the

the Treasure taken at Seringapatam should without delay be distributed in the usual proportions to the gallant Army by whose exertions the Capture was made We say this on supposition that the Treasure does not Amount to above a Million and half of which we suppose may be about the sum. If it amounts to more the Surplus ought to await our further Instructions.

The case may be different in some respects with regard to the Military Stores found in the Forts of Seringapatam It is clear that they do not belong to the Captors, but it may be a question whether they belong to the Crown or to the Company. We shall take an early opportunity of ascertaining that point. In the mean time we direct that you cause a valuation to be made by able and skilful Persons of all the Military Stores and that having ascertained the Amount thereof you do forthwith communicate

communicate the same to us, in order that
specific directions may be given as to the final
disposition of it. —

As the Company have now two
Packet Vessels employed in the conveyance of
Despatches to and from India, the Swallow
and the Earl of Mornington, it is intended to
dispatch one of them every year with advices
to India, at such periods as the regular Ships
are not proceeding thither, and they rule you
will observe in the despatch of them from
India. —

To the Right Honorable

the Governor in Council

of Fort St George

It has been intimated to us. —

— by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas —

one of His Majestys Principal Secretaries

of State, that Her Majesty has given —

Instructions to the Right Honorable the

Earl of Mornington, to take such Steps

as may be best calculated to prevent —

the Dutch Settlement at Batavia being

made

under the Servants to pursue a course inconsistable with the Political and Commercial Interests of their Country, We therefore direct that in the pro-secution of that object you will give every aid in your power, and that may be required from you by the Earl of Mornington - -

We are

Your loving Friends.

East India House
London
5th November 1799.

[Signed] Steph. Lushington
" Hugh Inglis
" John Manship

G. M.

To the Right Honble
The Governor in Council
at Fort St George

Mr Secretary Dundas having intimated to us, that his Majesty's Commands are signified to the Governor General in Council, by this conveyance, for carrying in to execution a most important service, and that, for the sake of greater dispatch, a copy of the Instructions sent to his Lordship for this purpose, is also forwarded to you, we have to desire, that, without waiting for further authority, you will proceed to take such measures as may be in your power for carrying those Instructions into effect —

We are
your loving Friends
[signed] Hugh Inglis
D. Scott
John Manship

East India House
London 10th October 1800

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
Fort St George

Since our letter of the 30th September last, to the Governor General in Council, a copy of which is enclosed, we have deemed it necessary to extend the indulgencies and guarantee

therein

therein stated, to all Rice imported from India
on or before the 30th of November 1801, provided
the quality of it shall be approved by the persons
appointed by you to superintend the purchases,
or shall prove, on importation, equal, on the aver-
-age, to that provided under their inspection —
The thirty two Shillings & hundred Weight where-
by new said Letter is guaranteed to the Rice
first despatched, we have now agreed shall
be guaranteed to all Rice imported here on
or before the 30th of November 1801. in all
Ships, Country and foreign, whether within or
without the Navigation Act —

Should any Ships, dispatched from
India within such time as that they might
in the ordinary course of their Voyage have
arrived, in Great Britain before the said 30th
day of November, import after that time, they
shall not be entitled to the same indulgences —

We direct, in case you shall not be able to
secure at least two thousand Tons of Shipping for
bringing home the Rice ordered from India, that an
equal quantity of Rice and Salt Petre say 3000 Bags of
each shall be shipped on each of your Regular Ships;
and should there be a deficiency of the Latter article,
either at Bombay or Madras, or both those places, such
deficiency is to be made up by sending 6000 Bags
of Rice by each Ship from thence. —

East India House
London 6th November 1801

We are your loving Friends
Signed Hugh Inglis
" 20 others

To the Most Noble
Governor General in Council
of Bengal

The express purpose of this dispatch is to direct you giving every encouragement on your power to the exportation of Rice for this Country, and to throw in as large a supply as possible before the future Harvest is got in. The Company take no part in this themselves but as an encouragement to the Merchants of India they authorize as follows—

That every Ship which takes on board three quarters of her registered Tonnage in Rice, shall have liberty to fill up with such goods for this port, as have been usual of late years to be imported by Country Ships.—

That the Ships which embark in this adventure, shall be allowed to carry out exports from this Kingdom, as of late allowed to Country Ships —

That the said Ships shall be exempted from paying on the Rice which they import the three pr Cent which otherwise would become due to the Company for landing Wharfage &c. &c.

That

give our commendation to the person who is so employed by you in these purchases in like manner as we give it to Captain George Robinson of Bengal, who acquitted himself with such credit on a similar occasion in 1795/6 – altho' our Government will endeavour to secure to these Ships convoy whenever they can get it, they still should on no account be detained for Convoy. We need not point out that coppered Ships should be preferred in this business as much depends on expedition. –

Having stated three quarters of the registered Tonnage in Rice as necessary requisite for having the encouragement proposed, but aware that this must in some degree depend on the construction of the Ships, the place of Lading, and Season of sailing and as it is certainly desirable not to have them too deep, we leave it discretional with you to lessen that quantity, if you see it fit, trusting that any alteration therein may be made with a view of increasing and quickening the Supply – Under such alteration you shall still hold out the same encouragement. –

We are your affectionate Friends

East India House
London 30th September
1799.

[Signed] Hugh Inglis
" David Scott
" John Manship

Copy of the Secret Committee's letter to Bengal
of the 6th September 1800

By this conveyance we forward circular
letters to each of the Presidencies for the pur-
=pose of giving such encouragement to the ex-
portation of Rice from India to Great Britain
as will we most anxiously hope secure to this
Country a considerable Supply

You will observe that inconvenient as we
apprehend it might be to bring Rice upon our
own Ships, we have nevertheless directed a quantity
to be sent by each, although at a considerable loss
by the heavy freight which we pay. We nothing
but our belief of the Corn in this Country being
unequal to the annual Consumption could
have mentioned such measures being necessary
we are confident that you will use every
exertion in your power to render effectual
the Indulgences and guarantee now granted

We have left a discretional with our
Governments to lessen the quantity to be la-
=den on each Ship even under 3/4 of the ad
Tonnage by measurement, that we might
by this means receive all the Grain that
can possibly be sent, but we hope and trust,
that no Owners of the Ships being bad sea
Boats when laden with so much dead
Weight, or any other cause whatever, will be

allowed

allowed, to Ships engaging in this adventure
after the receipt of these orders unless it shall
appear on actual Survey that so large a quantity
cannot with propriety be laden on them.

As Mangalore and its vicinity has
in general been a fine Rice Country, we flatter
ourselves that this letter will arrive in time
for the Government of Bombay to collect from
thence as much Rice before the commencement
of the Rains as Ships can be obtained to convey
it to England. The Ships belonging to the
Bombay Marine may we conceive be usefully employed in bringing up the Rice
from Mangalore.

We think it necessary to inform you
that we have it in contemplation to
engage and send out Tonnage from hence
to be employed in conveying Rice to
England

We are
Your affectionate Friends
Signed/ Hugh Inglis
D Scott

East India House
6th November 1800

To the Right Honble
The Governor in Council
at Fort St. George

We have considered with that attention which the importance of the subject demands, the 11th and 12th Paragraphs of Lord Clive's letter to the Secret Committee of the 5th January last, with the papers referred to therein, relative to a proposed Augmentation of the pay to the Native Troops of your Establishment.

We learn with much concern from the observations contained by the papers No 2, the deplorable state of Discipline to which your Native Establishment is said to be reduced, from the inefficiency of the men and the great difficulty of recruiting even with this inferior Class, among, as it is asserted, to the low rates of pay now given to the Native troops, which we therefore earnestly recommend to be increased, the expence attending the proposed Augmentation after allowing for the saving by the alteration suggested in regard to Batta in the field, is stated at Pagodas 163,261 or about £65,000 per Annum.

Ft. Ten

When we consider the enormous amount of the charges of our military Establishment in India, it is with the utmost hesitation, and only on a firm conviction of the unavoidable necessity of the case, that we should be induced to give our consent to any addition to the present expence in the manner and amount proposed, especially as it will be necessary to extend to the Native troops at Bombay, a similar indulgence particularly as it regards the late arrangements relative to Malabar and Canara.—

From what has been stated on the subject we however feel it impossible to withhold our concurrence in the measure and the manner proposed appears to us less exceptionable than the alternative pointed out in No 2.—

As no alteration is recommended in the pay to Subidars, in general, what is proposed in No 2 of granting an additional allowance of eight Pagodas a month to one Subidar in each Battalion appears to hold out a proper encouragement, but we doubt the propriety of confining the selection of Native adjutants to the rank of Subidars, as according to the present practice we understand the selection rests with the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, and Havildars are frequently appointed when more equally capable or more worthy cannot be found in the Superior Ranks.—

If the Native Adjutant is to be paid out of the additional allowance to the Subidar, as the words of the paper referred to import, we presume it is not intended to be in addition to the Staff pay of 5 Rupees a month now drawn by the Adjutants. —

We are inclined to think that the present pay to Lemdars 6/8 Rupees a month — is sufficient, as more effectually preserving the relative distinction between the pay of that and the Superior Rank, which obtains throughout the Service — the Lemdar is thus excited to good conduct by a consideration of the greater advantages attending his promotion — besides which the occasional appointment of native Adjutants from this Rank in the way proposed will operate as an additional Encouragement to them. —

If you are of opinion that the augmentations recommended for the other Ranks in the Pay lists are not more than necessary for the attainment of the objects in view we shall not object to them. —

But with regard to the Sepoy Recruits or Boys attached to each Battalion we think the proposed increase to their pay, Viz from 3 3 Fanams to one Pagoda & Month, is more than necessary many of them are we understand Sons of men in the Battalions and with the Augmentation in the pay to the latter, the present allowance to the recruits would seem nearly sufficient. —

Sgd

By the alterations in the allowances to the Pioneer Corps every Rank below the Lemidar will sustain a reduction - this corps being constantly on Batta according to the appendix to No 2 hence we infer that you are of opinion the present allowances are more than required -

The addition recommended to the pay of the Lemidar of Pioneers will make it equal to that of Subidars in the regular Battalions, we are of opinion that ten Pagodas a month will be sufficient for the pay of the Pioneer Lemidars, but as raising the pay of Lemidars in one Corps may create dissatisfaction in those attached to others, we recommend to your serious consideration the propriety of establishing a distinction of this nature. -

In the other Ranks of the Pioneers the alterations proposed have our acquiescence. -

It occurs to us that the pay to Lyrangs should not be made equal to that of Subidars, and that ten Pagodas a month will be an ample pay for this Rank in the Lascar Corps - with respect to the inferior Ranks if you think it necessary to equalize their pay with that of Havildars Naigues and Sepoys, we shall not object to it. -

With regard to the proposed alterations in the Batta to the Non Commissioned and Private when in the field, if you are of opinion that no inconvenience will result from the reduction we recommend

recommended therein & have our Concurrence

We think it probable that with the increase to the field pay to the Native Troops the Batta might be confined to actual field Service only, and the temporary allowance of the nature heretofore granted on occasional Marches, might be discontinued — you will therefore consider the propriety of adopting this Suggestion

We have stated these observations with a view to draw your serious attention to every point which appears to us to be connected with the measure recommended previous to it's being adopted if however after due consideration you shall be of opinion that the augmentation proposed is indispensibly necessary, and in it's fullest extent, you have our authority to act upon that opinion —

In issuing the orders necessary on this occasion you will impress upon the Native troops the great indulgence we have thus Voluntarily agreed to bestow on them as a reward for their approved Services as well in the late Campaign as in other Instances where those Services have been called forth. —

It will be evident that the arrangement now includes the Bombay Native troops serving under your orders in the Malabar and Canara Provinces who will of course receive such an addition to their present pay and half Batta as will make their allowances equal to the increased pay to your Native Troops —

By the appendix to No 2 above referred to we observe there are two extra Battalions of Sepoys kept up in addition to the seventeen regular Regiments; to them your Native force was encreased by three new Regiments we should have expected these extra Battalions would have been made the foundation, in part, of this encrease - this opinion is confirmed by an examination of your latest General Return dated in January last - which does not contain these extra Battalions - We are much alarmed at the great deficiency of your Native Corps - stated by Lord Clive at near 8,000 Eight thousand men, and we cannot refrain from observing that before three new Regiments were added nominally to your Native Establishment it would have been prudent to consider the probability of raising the Men for those Regiments, as the completing them by promotion with European Officers, without the means of recruiting the Men, adds at once to the expence, without any immediate or proportionate accession to the efficient strength of your Army.

By your Military Letter of the 14th April last we are advised of the augmentation made to your Artillery Corps with the sanction

Sanction of the Supreme Government by adding two Companies to each Battalion – if the augmentation could have been made by increasing the strength of Companies and adding one Subaltern to each, we should have performed it nothing doubting expensive the Corps was to be completed from the Supernumeraries of Infantry lately reduced, but as from the return of January last these were not sufficient for the purpose and there will probably be a considerable deficiency in the Private of Artillery you will if you judge it necessary complete this most important part of your Army by drafts from the European Regiments, and we shall pursue such measures as we trust will enable us to furnish you with a considerable number of Recruits for your European Establishment by the Ships of the present Season –

We are
your loving Friends
[Signed] Hugh Inglis
" D. Scott
" John Manship

East India House
London 4th December
1800

To the Right Honble
The Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Our Circular Letter of the November 1799 acquainted you that Instructions had been given to the Governor General to take such Steps as might be best calculated to prevent the Dutch Settlement at Batavia being made Subservient to purposes incompatible with the Political and commercial interests of this Country. By the Copy of a dispatch which has been laid before us from Admiral Rainier to the Admiralty, dated Madras 31st May last, we observe that a Naval and Military force was collecting for an Expedition against that Settlement.—

As this Armament must probably have arrived before Batavia in August last, the Negociation for placing it under our protection must either have proved Successful, and a sufficient Garison left for the protection, or the place blockaded by a Detachment from his Majesty's Squadron, in which latter case the Troops which accompanied the Expedition, will have returned to our own Settlements, and Ready for employment upon the Service alluded to in our Circular dispatch of the 10th of October

From

From the very superior degree of importance which evidently attaches to that service, no object whatever short of the absolutely necessary attention to the defence of our Indian possessions, must, on any account, be suffered to interfere with the more obvious and pressing necessity of sending the requisite number of troops to the Red Sea, to co-operate with the force under the command of Sir Home Popham and in the Mediterranean in the expulsion of the French from Egypt, in the execution of which we know we are bound by forcible and impressive call for your most zealous cooperation and exertion on the fair prospect of new object upon the attainment of which, the peace and security of the British Territories and Settlements in the East Indies is essentially depend —

We likewise direct that means be instantly taken for transporting 3000 Muskets either from Madras or Bombay, in aid of the Service in the Red Sea; which we shall take care to replace by the early Ships of the present season —

East India House
London 4th December
1800

We are
your loving Friends
Signed/ Hugh Inglis
" D. Scott
" John Manship

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

We have reason to apprehend that several of the Rice Ships are clandestinely taking on Candies beyond the quantity authorized, with the view of sending them from India to China, and as this is an interference in the most productive part of the Company's China Trade, we direct that the strictest search be made, and if a larger quantity shall be found on any of the Ships than what is mentioned in their Manifests, that the same be siezed and considered forfeited to the Company. — The same conduct must be observed with respect to such other Goods as shall not be so manifested —

We think it necessary to inform you, that, altho' the Bridgewater and Malabar Rice Ships have been allowed to touch at your Presidency, they are prohibited from loading any Goods there unless they can procure Cargoes of Rice on your Coast —

East India House
London 4th December
1806

We are
Your Loving Friends
(Signed) Hugh Inglis
" D. Scott
" John Manship

To the Right Honble
Governor and Council
at Fort St. George

We Sir Home Popham, who had proceeded with a Squadron to the Red Sea, for the purpose of co-operating with the forces in the Mediterranean in the expulsion of the French from Egypt, have been authorized by us to take the necessary measures for securing and re-establishing on a proper footing the general Commerce between the Countries situated in the Red Sea and India; which formerly was so extensive and beneficial to our Indian possessions, but which, from the oppression of the Mahr Governments has now fallen into the decay and a wretched total Ruin, We are desirous of drawing your attention to that important subject with the view that you may furnish Sir Home with your Sentiments and opinions thereon for his guidance in the accomplishment

Your wishes —

We are
Your loving Friends
(signed) Hugh Inglis
" Scott
" Josias Mansfield

East India House
London
4th December
1800

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

We transmit for your information and guidance Copy of our Letter of this date to the Governor General of Bengal, on the subject of sending Rice from India to England - And we rely on your most cordial cooperation in such measures as they shall devise and direct for carrying our intentions into speedy and effectual execution. —

We have engaged the Ship Windchoon for the special purpose of conveying the four important dispatches to Madras, those for Bengal and Bombay you will forward thither in the most safe and expeditious manner, and should you not have occasion to return her to England with dispatches, which we do not think it likely you will, as many of the Europe Ships will be about the same time on the eve of their return to England, we direct that after landing her Consignments which were originally intended for the Cape of Good Hope, you take on her from the public Store, for the purpose of bringing to England, such a quantity of the best

Rice

Rice as will render her Draught of Water 13 feet
aft by 9 feet forwards, and that she be not
detayed longer if possible at Madras than seven
days – For the value of the Rice, you will take
the Captain's Bills on the Owner in England after
the rate of 2/6 the Rupee and three Months sight

Should you however have occasion
for the Services of this Vessel either in India, or
in sending her home with dispatches, the
Captain has been instructed, we understand,
to follow such directions as he may receive
from you. In the latter case you will
ship on her Rice as before directed, so
as to make her Draught of Water only
12 feet 9 Inches aft by 8 feet 2 or 3 Inches
forwards – –

We are
Your loving Friends
Signed / Hugh Inglis
" Scott
" John Manship

East India House
London 1st December
1800

Extract of a letter from the Court Committee to the Governor General in Council – Bengal dated 1st December 1800

Since our letter of 6th November last the Right Honble House of Commons have come to the Resolution of granting a Bounty of 35 p hundred Weight on Rice imported into this Country in all Ships, foreign or English which shall leave India on or before the 30th of September 1801 – A copy of the resolutions of the House of Commons on this subject, as well as of those of the Court of Directors for encouraging English and foreign Ships proceeding to engage in this trade, are herewith transmitted for your information and guidance. —

You were advised in our before mentioned despatch of our intention to invite Ships to proceed from this Country for the purpose of bringing home as large a supply of Rice as possible from India, and the enclosed list will inform you of the Ships already offered for this purpose, and which will leave England on or before the 1st of January next. —

Anxious to secure an ample supply of Rice for the Cargoes of these Ships, we have determined to authorize our Governments

Governments in India to purchase a sufficient
quantity of the best Cargo Rice for that purpose,
and as we have been induced so to do from
an earnest desire to afford every possible relief
in our power to the Community at large, we
direct that the allowances to the person whom
you may appoint to superintend the purcha
be defrayed by the Company, and that the Ma
or Captains of the several English Ships who
may apply to you for that purpose, be
supplied with their Cargoes at prime Cost,
on granting Bills on their Agents or Owners
in England in favor of the Company at 2/6d p
Sicca Rupee and 3 Months sight.—

It has been deemed necessary to convey throu
the Secret Committee the order for the purcha
of the Rice by the Company, in order that th
quantity required may be obtained without
increased difficulty or any considerable enhance
ment of price; and which we rely on you
without Exertions as much as possible to
prevent.—

In the event of a sufficient quanti
of Rice not being procurable in Bengal, for th
Ships to be sent thither, and also for those
to be engaged in India, we direct that the
deficiency be supplied from any of the Posse
sions under the Governments of Fort St. Geo
and Bombay, provided the Rice be of a
quality

quality suitable for the Europe Market; in w.
which case, we trust the Ships will proceed w.
that for their Cargoes, if by so doing they can
leave India on or before the 1st. September 1807,
and you will not fail to give timely notice
to those Governments of the quantities required,
in order that no more Rice may be pur=
=chased, than there shall be Tonnage to
bring it home. —

As it is of importance to know the
state of the Crops of Grain in India, and the
prospects thereof from time to time, we
direct that our Governments do regularly
furnish us with this information by
every opportunity. —

A Copy of such parts of
this Letter as relate to the sending home
Rice will be transmitted to the Presi=
=dencies of Fort St. George and Bombay,
with directions to conform themselves
to such orders as they may receive
from you on the subject. —

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
at Fort St. George

Mr Secretary Dundas having caused
- mated to us, that His Majesty's Commands
are signified to the Governor General in
Council, by this conveyance, for carrying into
execution a most important Service, and that
for the sake of greater dispatch, a copy of the
Instructions sent to His Lordship for this
purpose, is also forwarded to you, we have
to desire, that, without waiting for further
authority, you will proceed to take such
measures as may be in your power for
carrying those instructions into effect —

We are
Your loving Friends
(Signed) Hugh Inglis
T. Scott

East India House
London 16th January
1801

Marquis Wellesley

My Lord,

Information having reached
this Country which leaves no doubt that the
Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, Petersburg
have agreed to revive the principles of the
armed neutrality of the year, and that ex-
tensive armaments are now preparing in
the ports of the abovementioned powers in
with the intention of supporting those prin-
ciples and consequently of resisting by open
violence the maritime rights of this Country
as established by the law of nations by the
positive stipulations of Treaties and by usage
of former wars, His Majesty has resolved to
adopt such measures as are so hostile to
the just and ancient privileges of the
East India Company British Flag calls
for on his part for the maintenance and
preservation of their best interests of his
people to employ every possible means as
well to obtain indemnity and reparation
for the injury done to the property of his
Majesty's subjects in violation of the most
solemn Treaties by the power which has

taken

when the head in this confederacy as to depriv
the Court of Directors of Copenhagen and
Stockholm, whose conduct obliged him reluc
tantly to consider them as enemies, of the
resources they may expect to derive from the
Colonies and trade for entering upon or carryin
on a contest which as soon as the season wil
admit of naval operations in the Baltic is
will not be in his Majesty's power to avoid,
unless they shall in the interval be in=
duced by this timely act of vigor and justifi
able precaution to relinquish the System
to which they are actually engaged and to
give his Majesty such security as the case
may appear to require against the renewal
of similar pollutions on their part.

In pursuance of this principle I am
commanded to signify to your Lordship His
Majesty's pleasure that immediately on the
receipt of these instructions you are to
send a proper and adequate force to seize
upon and take possession of Tranquebar
and Serampore and of any other Danish
Settlements or Factories in the East Indie
together with all Ships, Stores or public
property of any description belonging to

Russia,

Russia, Denmark, or Sweden which may be found at the said factories and settlements, and of any other Ships with their Cargoes belonging to either of the aforementioned powers or their Subjects which it may be in your power to obtain and Secure in the port of Calcutta, Madras or any other of the ports or places in India subject to your authority treating as prisoners of War but with every degree of liberality and indulgence due to persons in that situation all such subjects of the aforementioned powers whether in their Civil, Military or Naval Service as may fall into your hands in consequence of these instructions the execution of which considering the impossibility of any effectual resistance being opposed to the forces you will have it in your power to employ will I trust be attended with very little expence to the Company or risk to the troops which may be detached on that occasion.—

In the execution of these instructions your Lordship will take particular care to make it distinctly understood that whatever property is seized and detained under these

orders

orders is to be considered entirely at the future disposal of his Majesty who upon the full knowledge of the result of the present crises will be enabled to determine whether any and to what amount of the bonded debt confiscated property is to be appropriated to the Captors. The propriety of this observation will appear evident when it is recollected that the first symptom of this confederacy was an outrageous act of the Emperor of Russia the head of the confederacy, laying an embargo on a large property belonging to British Subjects resident in his dominions and who may perhaps eventually receive some indemnity from the property seized under the present instructions. —

It is therefore His Majesty's pleasure that due attention be paid to this consideration and your proceedings regulated accordingly, the whole of the Captured property must be kept in safe custody for future disposal subject only to such discretionary orders as it may be necessary to give in the case of perishable goods or any other circumstance which may demand a deviation from the letter of these instructions the spirit of them must on no account be deviated from, for either the goods themselves or the proceeds of them must be preserved entire for his Majesty's future Commands. —

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.
/Signed/ Henry Dundas

ing
16th January
1801.

To the Right Honble
the Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

We have to inform you, that a French Squadron of seven Sail of the Line, two Frigates and a Corvette have eluded the Vigilance of the English Fleet, and got out of Brest, - that a part of the said Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Gantheaume, consisting of five Sail of the line and two Frigates, were met with by an English Frigate on the 26th. January near Cape Finistre that they have since entered the Mediterranean, and captured there a Frigate, a Sloop of War and a Bomb Ketch; - and that the remainder of the Squadron under the Command of Villaret Joyeuse, are supposed to be destined to the Mediterranean. You will therefore lose no time in apprizing Admiral Rainier thereof, and adopt such measures, in concert with him, as shall be best calculated for the protection of the Company's possessions and the general Commerce of India, against the designs of the Enemy.

The French Squadron in the Mediterranean are supposed to be in quest of Lord Keith's Squadron, which they will probably find at Alexandria, and to their disappointment in much greater force than themselves. A

Detachment

Detachment from the Channel Fleet of seven Sail of the Line and two Frigates, under Sir Robert Calder, has also followed the Enemy into the Mediterranean.

East India House } We are your Loving Friends
London 7th March 1801. } Signed/ D. Scott
John Manship

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
Fort St. George

Agreeably to the intimation contained in our Letter of the 15th Ultimo, the Sepoy Victory Frigate is now dispatched for the express purpose of conveying the Treasure which we have been able to procure, /20 Chests containing £96,444 0/5 Value £205,000/ and which, in addition to your own Funds, will, we trust, enable you fully to realize the expectations of the Court of Directors with regard to the Amount of your Investment.—

Notwithstanding the recommendation in your public dispatch of the 14th April 1800, that you should not be restricted in the application of Bullion sent from England, and also the orders you have received from the Governor General, to send all Bullion that may be consigned to you to Bengal, we deem it necessary, on the present occasion, to direct that Money now sent be, on no account whatsoever, diverted from the Special object for which it is intended.—

We

We are using our utmost endeavours to obtain a further quantity of Dollars, and whatever we may succeed in obtaining will be sent to Bengal by the Ships to be dispatched from hence next Month. —

We have agreed to allow Captain McKellar £2000 for the freight of the Treasure shipped on the Lapwing, for which you will grant their Bills on the Court of Directors at 365 days Sight. —

East Indian House
London 12th June 1801

We are
Your Loving Friends
/Signed/ D. Scott
" Chas. Mills
" J. Manship

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council of Fort St. George

We transmit for your information Copy of our Letter of this date to the Government General of Bengal, and direct that the Orders contained therein, as far as they regard your Presidency, be carried into immediate Execution. —

East India House
London 8th July 1801.

We are
Your Loving Friends
/Signed/ D. Scott
" Chas. Mills
" John Manship

Copy of a letter from the Secret Committee to
the Governor General in Council of Bengal
dated 8th July 1801

France in the invasion of Portugal
by her forces united with those of Spain &
having placed herself in a situation to detain
her own troops we take it for granted that Goa
and every other part which the Portuguese have
in the East will be ceded to France either
publickly or secretly, as the Portuguese Govern-
ment are from inclination decidedly friendly
towards England, and whatever professions they may
make inimical to us must arise from &
compulsion We have to recommend to you
studiously to avoid any act of oppression &
without necessity It appears to us however
absolutely necessary for the preservation of
peace in India that you should not only
have a Commanding force in Goa so as to be
able to defend it against any attack from
our enemies, but that you should also &
prevent any augmentation to its Garison
whether in Native Soldiers or Portuguese, or
of any other Country. If the French get
possession of the Brazils, which they will &
certainly attempt to do, and which the Inha-
bitants of that Country are in no condition
to prevent, their facility of the invasion of
India through the means of Portuguese &
auxiliaries in Ships &c. will be such as to

Require

require your best precautions to guard against it. For this reason we conceive that there should be an English Guard Ship stationed at Goa to search all Vessels importing them from Europe or the Brazils - the same circumstance renders the Portuguese Settlement of Diu a very dangerous landing place unless Garrisoned by us. We therefore direct that you place a Garrison in it without loss of time. We flatter ourselves that you will be able on the receipt of this to effect these purposes by friendly means with the Captain General of Goa. You can state the matter to him as it really is, as being for no other purpose than to secure to the Crown of Portugal her possessions from the French whose hostile intention against them you had the most unquestionable authority for. If the same measures appear to you necessary at Damaun or at any other place you have our authority for putting them into execution. You will of course give immediate notice to all our ports of your suspicion that our Ships may be on their guard against the French men of War masked by a portuguese appearance. although we propose dispatching a packet to China to put our Super Cargoes on their guard. We yet have to desire that you will supply them with

with this intelligence by the speediest & conveyance you can – You will also point out to the Admiral of his Majesty's fleet the destruction that the French might involve us in by their taking post at Macao so as to interrupt our Trade. –

Copy of a letter from the Secret Committee to the Governor General in Council of dated 8th July 1801 –

As it would not be surprizing if the French or rather the Portuguese acting with their assistance and entirely under their influence were to make an attack upon the Trade at Canton, and commenced by the Capture of Macao.

We have to direct that you will use your best endeavours to impress the Captain General of Goa with the apprehension, and to obtain an order from H. E. to the Governor of Goa to consult with our Supercargoes on the most proper measures to be taken to guard against such an attempt and if the same it necessary to apply to the L. G. for assistance you might in return for the above order give to the L. G. a letter of instructions for his Excellency to forward to the G. of for our L. G. ordering them to give to the Governor on his application their best advice and assistance. –

To the Secretary for the time being
To the Right Honble the Governor
in Council at Fort St George

Sir

With great satisfaction I obey the com-
mands I have received to acquaint you, for
information of the Right Honble the Govern
in Council, that Preliminaries of Peace be
Great Britain and France were signed yes-
terday by Lord Hawkesbury one of his Majes
principal Secretaries of State on the part
His Majesty, and by Mr Otto, on the part
the French Government

I am Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
Signed W. Ramsay Secy

East India House
London the 2d October 1801

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council of
Fort St George

We are informed that orders will be
from the Admiralty to Admiral Rainier by
this conveyance to grant convoys to our Home
ward bound Ships when ready to proceed on
their Voyage, which will obviate the necessity
of their detention in India beyond the 10th of
March

Branch, as directed in the letter from the Court of Directors of this date.

The dispatches for Admiral Rainier which Captain Bathurst has been directed to land at Madras in case he should not previously fall in with the admiral at Sea, you will forward to him in the most expeditious manner. A Duplicate of them will be sent overland to Bombay

We are
Your Loving Friends
Sign'd/ Chas. Mills
" John Roberts
" John Manship

East India House
London 16th October 1801

To the Right Honble
the Governor in Council
Fort St. George

We have postponed our decision on the late very important arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic in consequence of the death of the Nabob Umdut ul Omrah, as fully detailed in your letter and the papers which accompany it, of the 3rd August last, until after the receipt of the Governor General's dispatches on the subject, which may now be very soon expected. In the mean time, however, we think it necessary to direct, that the reputed son of the late Nabob be treated with all due respect

respect and attention, and that every possible pre-
caution be taken to provide for the safety of
persons.

We are
Your Loving Friends
Signed/ Chas Mills
" John Roberts
" John Manship

East India House
London 2d February 1802

To the Right Honble
Governor in Council
Fort St George

We transmit for your information an
Extract of our letter of this date to the Govern-
ment General of Bengal.

although the Bullion now on board
the Ships at Portsmouth is consigned to your
Presidency, you will await the directions of the
Government General with regard to its appropria-
tion.

Whatever portion of the same may be
allotted for the use of your Presidency, you
will be regulated by what we have said in
our letter to Bengal regarding Investment
in the same manner as if the same had
been addressed directly to yourselves.

We are
Your Loving Friends
Signed/ Chas Mills
" John Roberts
" John Manship

East India House
London 23rd February
1802

Extract of a letter from the Secret Committee to the Governor General of Bengal, dated the 23rd February 1802. —

Fully sensible of the importance of affording every possible aid to our Funds in India which, from the heavy demands upon them for Military expenses, have been, in a great degree diverted from the purposes of Investment, we have, with that view, not only considerably increased our Exports on Merchandize this Season but have also been unceasing in our Endeavours to procure and send you, notwithstanding its unprecedented high price, every ounce of Bullion that was to be obtained. —

Since May last our Remittances in Bullion to Bengal and Madras have been as follows; —

Portsichoy Frigate in June			£205,723
Sea horse do	Sept^r		174,571
Lucy dies do	October		50,428
Alnwick Castle			52,523
Perseverance			52,52[illegible]
United Kingdom	59 Chests		119,603
Walthamstow	58 do.		

We have also entered into an agreement with Mr. Thomas Wilson of London Merchant, to deliver at St. Helena from a Buenos Ayres, on or before the 1st of September next, four hundred thousand new Spanish Dollars

Dollars at the least, and conditionally, at the Will of the Contractor, two Hundred thousand more which we shall send two Extra Ships on or before the 1st June next to convey the same from thence in equal proportions to Bengal and which may be expected to arrive there in all September Next, with the quantity already sent and now embarked on the Ships at Portsmouth, will make our Supplies in Bullion this Season amount to upwards of £1,000,000 —

Although we have been enabled to furnish such large Supplies in Bullion and Merchandize this Season, for the general purposes of your Governments in India, yet you must be sensible of the utter impossibility of our continuing to make such extensive Supplies in future, unless we also receive from our different Presidencies large and well chosen Investments — We cannot, therefore, too strongly impress on your attention the urgent and absolute necessity of your applying the whole, or the greatest part of these Supplies to that essential purpose —

After the definitive Treaty of Peace, now under discussion at Amiens, shall have been concluded, the supplies of Bullion into Europe, will,

in

in all probability, be more abundant, and the + force of course more reasonable we shall not fail, therefore, to supply you therewith to the utmost extent of our means. —

With the Bullion now on board the ship at Portsmouth is consigned to Madras, that + Government has been directed to await your directions with regard to its appropriation. —

We are glad to inform you that the Surviving partners of the House of David Scott Junr. & Co., who had, for the reasons + stated in their advertisement, enclosed, + suspended for a few days their payments, have again, after a minute investigation of their affairs, resumed their payments, as will appear by the accompanying further + advertisement inserted in the London Gazette. —

Lord Clive

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Some circumstances having occurred which renders it not improbable that the negociations at Amiens may be interrupted I have received his Majesty's Commands to direct, that your Lordship will cause the utmost circumspection to be employed for guarding against the consequences of the possible recurrence of hostility; that you will, with this view, spare the most

proative

positive directions for the observance of the strictest Vigilance in every department of the public Service, regulating the whole of your conduct by a cautious regard to the protection and security of the British possessions and interests in that important part of the Empire under your Government —

I have the honor to be My Lord
your Lordship's most obedient Servant
Signed/ Hobart

Downing Street
28th February 1802

The Right Honble Lord Clive &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship an extraordinary Gazette announcing the arrival of Mr. Moore a private Secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Amiens on the 27th Instant. —

Your Lordship will not fail to make this important communication public throughout the Presidency under your Government with the least possible delay

I have the honor to be
My Lord
your Lordship's most obedient
humble Servant
Signed/ Hobart

Downing Street
31st March 1802

The

The London Gazette extraordinary published by authority Monday, March 29th 1802.—

Downing Street, March 29th 1802

Mr Moore, Assistant Secretary to Marquis of Cornwallis, arrived this morning at nine Clock with the Definitive Treaty of peace, which was signed at Amiens at four Clock in the afternoon of the 27th Instant, by the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republick.—

To the Right Honble Lord Clive

&c &c. &c.

My Lord

I do Lord I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of my letter to General Fox, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, relative to the disposal and return of the Indian Army now serving in Egypt.—

Downing Street
4th April 1802

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordships most obedient
humble Servant
Signed Hobart

Genl

General the Hon^ble H. E. Fox.

Sir

I being judged expedient that the Native Troops from India now serving in Egypt, should be sent back to that Establishment by the Ships now at Suez, I have his Majesty's Commands to direct that you will, upon the receipt hereof, take the necessary measures for carrying this service into execution, and that you will order Major General Baird to proceed with those Troops and with such Detachments of the European Corps belonging to the Indian Establishment as the separate instructions from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief may point out to you.

His Majesty having been pleased to direct that the 10th and 61st Regiments and the Detachment of the 88th should remain in Egypt, I am to desire that you will immediately issue orders for their being placed on the same footing, in regard to pay and allowances, with the other Corps of his Majesty's Army now serving in that Country.

You will give Instructions to Major General Baird to consult with the Naval Officer in the Command of his Majesty's Ships in the Red Sea, at what port in India it might be most advisable to land the Seapoys of the Bantry Establishment as well as to concert with him respecting the disembarkation of the

European

European Detachments. The Bengal Seapoys should be sent by Sea to Calcutta unless the Governments of India shall have otherwise directed or unless from such authenticated information relating to the situation of affairs in the Southern provinces Major General Baird should be induced to think it essential to the public Service that the Troops under his command should be landed to reinforce the Army in those provinces in which event it will be proper that he should immediately acquaint the Governments of India with the motives of his conduct and conform to whatever instructions he may receive from them. —

Downing Street
2d March 1802

I am &c.
(Signed) Robert

To the Right Honble
The Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

We enclose for your information copy of a letter from the Right Honble Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to the Marquis Wellesley, dated the 5th Instant, relative to the restitutions to be made to the French and Dutch Republics in the East Indies in consequence of the late definitive treaty of peace, a copy of which is likewise enclosed. —

East India House
London 14th May
1802

We are
your Loving Friends
(Signed) John Roberts
" Jacob Bosanquet
" John Manship

To Marquis Wellesley &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship by the King's command a copy of the definitive Treaty of peace, signed at Amiens the 27 March, and also his Majesty's Warrant authorizing and directing you to restore to the French and Batavian Republics conformably to the stipulations of articles 3, 12, and 13 of the said Treaty, all the Countries, Territories and Factories, with the exception of the Dutch possessions on the Island of Ceylon, which belonged to them respectively in India, and which had been occupied or conquered by his Majesty's Forces, and you will take the necessary measures for placing the subjects of the French and Batavian Republics in India upon the same footing on which they stood at the commencement of the War.

I have further received his Majesty's Command to signify to your Lordship that in the event of any questions arising with respect to the situation of the French in India, you will consider the provisions of the Convention of 1787, as constituting the rule by which your conduct is to be governed upon such questions.

Those provisions having been agreed upon at that time between the respective Governments of Great Britain and France, after full discussion and mutual explanation, it is his Majesty's pleasure, under the present circumstances to allow to France all the advantages of that Convention, and to direct that the stipulations therein contained should be invariably observed.

I have the honor to be
/ Signed / Hobart

Downing Street
May 5th 1802

To the Right Honble
The Governor in Council
of Fort St. George

We transmit for your information Copy of Instructions sent us in January last by the Right Honble Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Marquis Wellesley, relative to the restitution of the Danish Settlements in the East Indies. —

We are
Your loving Friends
Signed/ John Roberts
" Jacob Bosanquet
" John Manship

East India House
London 24th June
1802

To Marquis Wellesley K.P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord

The Court of Denmark having authorized its Ministers at the Court of Russia to accede to the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 17th day of June last, a copy of which I enclose, and to renew the former treaties of Commerce, and the antient relations with his Majesty, His Majesty has been pleased to signify his Commands, that the Colonial possessions of that power in India, now occupied by his Majesty's forces, should be restored, as soon as the arrangements for that purpose can be completed. —

I am therefore to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's Commands, that the said possessions

possessions in India belonging to the Crown of Denmark, and now occupied by his Majesty's forces, are to be restored to that power, in the same state in which they were when they were taken possession of —

all the archives of the Danish Government, the artillery, Arms, and Military Stores, Naval, and in short, all property of His Danish Majesty, except such provisions as may have been consumed by his Majesty's forces or used for the public service, are to be restored —

The Ships of War and Merchant Vessels belonging to His Danish Majesty, or to his subjects, taken in the Ports or neighbouring Seas of the several Settlements, are also to be restored —

With regard to the Revenues thereof, whatever sums may have been received, during the time the said Settlements may have been in possession of his Majesty's Arms, shall be accounted for to the Danish Government, with the exception of such disbursements for the public service as have heretofore been customarily defrayed out of the public funds —

With regard to every other description of property, you are to understand that no articles or effects, the property of Danish subjects or of any persons, who shall, bonâ fide have been possessed of Danish Burghor Briefs, previous to the period of the said Settlements being taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, can be

be considered as prize, and if any such property shall be in the hands of the Captors, or their Agents, it must be immediately restored, or if it shall have been sold, the proceeds thereof must be accounted for.

In all cases where from the nature of the property found on the said Settlements, it may have been judged advisable to send it to Great Britain, you will require from the persons, in whose hands the documents respecting such property may have been placed, such attested Copies thereof, as may be necessary for an ultimate arrangement, and you will deliver such documents to the Officer in Command of the Troops of the Danish Government.

In case the Danish Troops which compose the Garrisons of the said Settlements should have been removed therefrom, you will give the necessary orders for their being permitted to return with their Arms and Colors to their respective Stations, and your Lordship will not fail to report to me, for his Majesty's information, all occurrences that may have arisen in the completion of this service.

I have &c.
(Signed) Hobart.

Downing Street
9. January 1802

Copy
Geo. Moore

END

there never existed the smallest foundation for this Complaint.

3. Colonel Stevenson permitted to return — 11th Requires no Remarks —

4. The expence of sending a Soldiers Wife to India to be defrayed by Mr. Saulnier — 5th The Amount of this expence has been recovered from Mr. Saulnier according to your Orders.

5. Mr. Duffin resigns the Service 1000 Pags to be paid to his Attornies at Madras — 6th Mr. Duffin's Name has been struck out of the list of Surgeons and the gratuity granted him by Your Honorable Court has been paid to his Attorneys.

Answer to Letter 2d March 1798.—

Par. 1 & 2 date of Advices — 7th Requires no Answer.—

3 Certain Officers permitted to return to the Establishment — 8th The Officers mentioned in this paragraph have been admitted with their ranks on the establishment.—

4 Cadets appointed — 9th Requires no Answer.—

5. The

5. Certificates for Naval and Marine Stores required ..... 10th. The Certificates required in this paragraph have been authenticated by the Military Board, and the Board of Trade, and are forwarded to your Honorable Court by this Despatch.

6. Assistant Surgeons Appointed ..... 11th. Requires no Answer.

7. An Advance made to Lieutenant Smith.

8. Repayment of similar Advances to be reported. — 12th. Having ordered that the Military Auditor General should pay particular Attention to the directions of your Honble Court, we have the honor of forwarding a Number in the packet his Statement of the liquidation of Sums advanced to Officers in England. —

We

9. Promotion in consequence of Officers retiring in Europe to take place from the date of publication in India . . .

13th We have published the resolution of your Honorable Court contained in this paragraph for the information of the Army

10th Sword sent out for Colonel Read . . . . .

14th We shall present the Sword to Lieutenant Colonel Read in the manner directed by your Honorable Court. —

11 Cadets Appointed while abroad, to produce Certificates of their Age . . . .

15th We shall pay particular attention to the Orders of your Honorable Court upon this Subject and have published them in General Orders for the information of all who may be concerned

Answer to Letter 14th March 1798. —

Par. 1st The promotion of Officers in lieu of Absentees

16th We have published these resolutions of your Hon'ble

of

of more than 3 Years standing disapproved 2.nd Officers so promoted to receive the pay of their rank previous to promotions. —

Honorable Court for the information of the Army and your Orders have been carried into effect. —

3 Lt. Cornet Haffey and Lieutenant Meyer to be struck off

17.th Cornet Haffey and Lieutenant Meyer have been struck of the Strength of the Army according to your Orders. —

18.th Your Honorable Court will observe by a Minute of the Commander in Chief that the correction of the Army List according to your Orders was not unattended with difficulties, which however have been entirely removed by the subsequent promotions in your Army. —

Ins

19th In the 17, 19th and subsequent paragraphs of our letter from this department dated 19th February last we made your Honble Court fully acquainted with the circumstances of the Meeting at St. Thomas's Mount, with the result of the enquiry which we had instituted before a Most respectable Board of Officers, and with the resolutions, which we had in consequence passed.—

20th In those Resolutions we thought it necessary to censure Major General Geils for not having made those exertions, which it was his duty to have made, and removed him in consequence from the Command of the Mount.—

21st Two days after the dispatch of that Letter we received an application from Major General Geils entreating, that he might be furnished with a Copy of the proceedings of the Board of Officers or of such other documents, as might have induced us to pass the foregoing resolutions, in

Consult 27th February

Answer to which, we caused Major General Geils to be informed that, having instituted an enquiry into the late Mutiny of the Artillery, having passed such resolutions as we in consequence judged expedient, and having referred the whole subject to the consideration of your Honorable Court, we did not deem it necessary to furnish him with the proceedings in question. —

D[t] Cons. — 5[th] Mar[ch]

22 We soon after received a Representation from General Geils, expressed in very extraordinary terms upon the severity of our refusal to comply with his request: he proceeds to charge the Board of Officers with partiality and prejudice, animadverts upon the Conduct of other Officers of the Artillery, attempts a justification of his own, and produces a Counter Narrative of that affair; but to our utter astonishment he forwarded Copy of an Address to him from Sixteen Officers of the Corps of Artillery (chiefly the junior part) in which they

Cons. 23[d] March

presumed

presumed to Acquit General Geils of any want of exertion or conduct during the Meeting, an question the justice of Government in the censure which we had passed upon that very ground. This, General Geils calls "an honorable certificate of his Conduct on the day of the Meeting from those who were present and had the fullest opportunity of observing it." It is, he says, "a full approval of every Act of his."—

23. The Commander in Chief had great Concern in laying this letter before us, because it shewed that General Geils had not been restrained by any respect for the resolutions of Government, or by a sense of the of the important duties, which he had been selected to sustain, from receiving and pressing upon the Attention of his Superiors, a representation entirely subversive of Order and discipline.—

24th. For a detection of the fallacies, upon which General Geils has setup his

defence,

defence, We beg leave to refer you to a Memo
delivered in at the time by the Commander-
from Dr. March in Chief, the result of which is, that Genera
Geils had advanced an assertion, which was
not supported even on the facts adduced by
himself, and that he had criminated the
Conduct of others without justifying his
own. These considerations however had becom
trivial in comparison of those, which arose
out of the Address presented to General Geil
by a part of the Officers of the Corps of
Artillery, which after the publication of our
resolutions to the Army, was little removed
from that spirit of insubordination, which
the privates had too seriously evinced; but
the conduct of General Geils himself in
receiving such a paper which it was his
duty to have rejected; and in transmitting
it to Us, as a justification of himself,
required the most serious animadversion.
The fact taken in its simplest form
shewed that the relation in which he stood
to

to the Commander in Chief and to the Govern-
-ment had put no restraint upon his conduct
but pursued to all its' consequences, it is
subversive of the discipline of the Army
and injurious to all constituted authority.

25. Under these considerations
our obvious proceeding would have been to
bring General Geils before a Court Martial
immediately; but such a resolution would
have involved the fate of the Officers, who
had signed the Address, and who we had
the satisfaction to observe were with a
few exceptions the young and inexperienced
part of the Corps.—

26. This consideration compelled
the Commander in Chief with pain to
inform us, that General Geils had waited
upon him for the purpose of dissuading
him from the march of the 1st Battalion
of Artillery from the Mount, and had at
the same time presented the rough draft
of a petition from the Syranys, Tindales,—

&c

and Gun Lascars against their Removal. The Commander in Chief feared, there was too much reason to believe, that the petition, if it was not fabricated, was at least countenanced by General Geils; and adverting to the facts before the Board, that General Geils in the pursuit of his object, is not deterred by Ordinary restraints, he could not but suspect that the address did not contain the free and genuine sentiments of the young Men who had signed it. —

2/. Under the double consideration therefore of allowing these Young Men an opportunity of escaping the serious effects of their delusion, if such it should prove, and of bringing home to General Geils an offense of so serious a Nature, if he should have betrayed those Officers into a commitment of themselves, the Commander in Chief proposed, and we determined that the Officers in question should be called upon for an explanation of the circumstances

under which they had Signed the Address.—

21st March 28. At the same Consultation we received an Application from Major General Geils in which he States that upon mature Considera-tion of the papers, which we have just Noticed he concluded that he had acted with unadvised precipitancy in forwarding them to Governmen and therefore requested as a favor that he might be permitted to withdraw his letter.—

29. Considering the nature of Major General Geils's address we resolved that it was neither consistent with the dignity of Government nor with the preser-vation of discipline to permit him to with-draw this extraordinary letter.—

30. We furnished the several officers, who appeared to have signed the address to Major General Geils, with a Copy of that which had been transmitted to us by him, and according to the Sentiments which we have expressed, on this part of the Sub-ject, called upon them for an explanation

of the circumstances and motives of Conduct,
under which they had been induced to Sign
that paper. —

31. Having in reply been informed
by many of the Officers, that the Copy of
Address furnished by Major General Geils
differed from the original, and that the origi
itself was enterlined and corrected in many
places, we called upon him for the original
address. As he could not immediately lay
his hands on the original letter, General Geils
furnished us with a Copy Attested by a
Notary public, and pledged his honor to its
being perfectly correct. — It is hardly
worth a comment that General Geils should
have been so negligent of the "proved certificate
which a few days before he had held in such
high estimation, or that he should be able
to furnish a Notarial Copy of the paper,
of which the original was not forthcoming
but for the best explanation of the circum-
stances respecting this Address we beg leave
to

opinion from the consequences of intentional offenc
We resolved then that the concern expressed
by them, was a sufficient atonement for their
imprudence. —

36. There were two exceptions,
which we intended to have pointed out to
your particular notice; but they have since
expressed their contrition; and we have in-
consequence extended the same indulgenc
to them. In regard however to the Senior Off
who could not have such Claims to our
indulgence, we have published in genera
Orders our disapprobation of their Conduct
and warned them that we expect more
prudence and circumspection in Matters
essential as respect, and obedience to t
authority of Government. —

37. The consideration of Genera
Geils's own Conduct was attended with
more difficulty; but as the whole subje
has been brought into one point of view
by our President, Lieutenant General Harr
in

ms. 13. April in a separate minute, we shall beg leave to refer your Honorable Court to it.—

38. If his conduct had been a matter of mere Military offence, we could have had no hesitation in referring him to the decision of a Military tribunal; Confident, that the countenance which he had given to an address so nearly related to positive mutiny, would have produced the sentence which it merited, but the extent of General Geils's Conduct appeared to Us to require the active interposition of Government itself.—

39. Called to a situation of the greatest trust under our authority, and standing consequently, in a near relation to the Government itself, General Geils ought to have afforded it a support beyond the scope of Military duty and general subordination, but having failed in the immediate execution of his own duty, and impatient of the censures which that failure had produced, he not only opposed himself to the authority by which it

it was pronounced, but boldly taxes us with becoming a party to a Cabal for his ruin. Instead of inculcating the duties of obedience, subordination and respect for the Authority of Government in the Officers of the Army, and particularly those under his immediate Command, he has encouraged, and solicited the circulation of opinions subversive of order and contradictory to the deliberate resolutions of his superiors, announced in public orders not for the commentary but the observance of the Army. The opinions, in the form of an address, General Gates receives from a body of officers, the greatest part of whom are mere boys acts under warm feelings and delusive example, and transmits to us, as a justification of his own Conduct. —

At a time when opinions injurious to all instituted authority are too prevalent we thought it wisdom not to Commit the Government to a struggle with an individual when, if successfull, it brings too

too much into discussion the sources of power, but unsuccessfull, it shakes to their very foundations, opinion and authority. This disposition had, we were sorry to observe, been too clearly evinced in the late acquittal of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, and we were decidedly adverse to a second competition. Deeming it therefore of the last importance to the State, that the Conduct of Major General Geils should not by any chance escape public punishment, and having the immediate means in our hands of exercising it in strict conformity with justice as well as policy, we resolved that Major General Geils should be removed from the Staff and suspended from the Company's Service until the pleasure of your Honorable Court shall be known. —

41. There were farther objections to a trial by Court Martial, which are pointed out in the Minute of General Harris arising from the part which we

Vono. 13. Hfl.

had already taken in the case of General Geils by the publication of our Resolutions on his Conduct during the Mutiny and from the unbecoming manner in which he had mentioned the Name of the Commander in Chief—

42. Although General Harris was satisfied that neither we nor your Honorable Court would require further particulars to be satisfied, that the Conduct of Major General Geils had been brought forward under Motives of duty & purely public, he yet thought it of importance that in considering this question you should be fully aware of the perverse spirit of insubordination, opposition and disrespect to authority which pervades the mind of that Officer. With this view General Harris laid before us a letter from General Geils addressed immediately to the Commander in Chief, to which we beg you will have particular reference, you will there find that in speaking upon a Subject of discipline he addresses himself

himself to the Commander in Chief in the following Words, — "As He (General Harris) "knows I cannot wave the execution of such "an Authority confided to me with impunity, "I trust he will see the propriety of sub- "-mitting this Correspondence to the Commander "in Chief in India &c". —

43. Upon communicating to the Army our resolution for the suspension of General Geils we thought it necessary to assure them of the reluctance, which we should always feel, when the duties of our Station compelled us to exercise the Authority of Government in punishing an Officer; but it was at the same time of importance to announce, that no rank however exalted, no pretensions however splendid, could shelter an individual from the just indig- -nation of injured Authority. —

G.O. 13th Apl.

44. At the same Consultation we received a farther application from Major General Geils requesting permission to

with-

Cons: 13th Apl withdraw his resignation of the Staff, and
inclosing an Address to the Commander in Chief
in India, at that time provisional Governor
General to whom he was desirous of submitting
himself and his cause, or ultimately of appeal
-ing from his decision to that of a Court
Martial.—

115. We did not think it necessary
to make the reference, which General Giels had
D. 17th Apl requested, to the Supreme Government; and
therefore returned his Address at the same
time, however that we resolved to assert the
authority of this Government, we provided
that the case of the individual might be
D. fully considered, by transmitting the whole
of our proceedings on this subject to the
Governor General in Council.—

Cons. 17th Apl. No. 116. Soon after we received a letter
from Major General Giels protesting his
innocence, and detailing the circumstances
which had led to the mode of justification
he had adopted. The Address which we deemed

so offensive General Geils considered a Constitutent part of the facts, on which his justification rested he assured Us, that when that address was in Agitation, and when he submitted it to our inspection, he imagined it to be perfectly correct in it's principle, and, as tending to aid the purposes of justice, highly meritorious: He therefore ripeated his request that his Appeal should be transmitted to the Supreme Government; and for that purpose again submitted his address to Us.—

47. We have so fully explained
Cons. 17th Sept. ourselves upon the principles of General Geil's Conduct, that we shall merely refer you to our proceedings for the reasons which induced us to inform General Geils that we could not depart from the regular and established usage of the Service, by transmitting his Appeal to the Supreme Government. For his satisfaction however we added that the whole of our
D. 24th Sept. proceedings upon this Subject from the commencement

Commencement of the Mutiny at St. Thomas.
Mount to his suspension from the Service, -
including his Correspondence had been submi
to the Governor General in Council. -

118 At a subsequent meeting we
received from Major General Geils a letter
of crimination against Serjeant Major Clar
whom we had promoted to be a Conducto
for his meritorious Conduct during the -
Mutiny. At the same time the Commander
in Chief laid before us some papers detai
-ing the indirect communication which ha
been made to the Men of the Artillery -
upon the subject of evidence against Conduct
Clarke. -

119. Upon mature consideration of
these papers we were satisfied that the ground
upon which General Geils imputed guilt
to Conductor Clarke were not of sufficient
strength to bear any measures for bringing -
him to trial; but, if that had not been the
case we could not but have considered such
a proceed

proceeding under the circumstances of the late Mutiny as extremely impolitic and dangerous. The proceedings of a most respectable Board of Officers led to the assembling of a Court Martial: the Sentence of that Court brought the affair to a regular conclusion; and a final and awfull period was put to the whole, by the execution of four and the reprieve of two Ring-leaders. The ends of substantial justice had been obtained the Mutiny had been punished; and a sufficient example had been exhibited to the Army.—

50. Here then we thought the matter should close and pass into oblivion; but to revive the question and to enter into farther enquiries could only excite those suspicions and disquietudes, which the sentence of the Court Martial ought to have appeased in the minds of the Men: We therefore informed General Geils of our determination against a renewal of [illegible] and of

our

our expectation that he would desist from encouraging all future Communications of this Nature.—

51. For our further deliberations on the Subject we beg leave to refer you to Cons. 25th May our minutes, by which your Honorable Court will observe that we thought it of so much importance under the recent agitation and the desertions which had actually taken place since the renewal of enquiries relative to the Mutiny, to have our resolutions against a renewal of that Subject clearly understood, that we thought it expedient to furnish the Senior Officer of Artillery Major General Sydenham, with instructions D.o 29th May for that purpose in order that, if occasion should require, they might be made the means by the Officers Commanding the two Battalions of Artillery, to appease any disquietude in the Mutineers.—

52. The next day we received D.o a Letter from Major General Seils informing us

ves that by a Note from Lawrence and Conner, the two ring leaders of the Mutiny who had been convicted and reprieved, he understood they were about to be ordered from this Presidency; he therefore acquainted us that these Men were material evidences against Conductor Clarke, and other matters immediately regarding himself; and on this account requested that they might be detained.—

53. Notwithstanding the communication of these Sentiments to General Geils, he persisted in his accusation of Conductor Clarke and requested that he might have free communication with his witnesses, who, he informed us, were obliged to steal to his quarters at the dead of night Contrary to orders, which had been published to restrain the men from this intercourse.—

Cons 12th June.

54. Four Days after the date of this letter General Geils informed us that upon reference to his Correspondence

Dy 19th June.

he was induced to express his Concern at the precipitancy which had brought upon him the displeasure of Government, "as nothing else could have induced him to so rash a measure, as to force Government to the steps they had been necessarily obliged to take against him" - after this unconditional "Apology" he requested that the several papers should be withdrawn and that he might be brought to a Court Martial. -

55. We thought it sufficient to (D. 25. Jun. inform Major General Geils that we could not comply with these requests, nor with a farther Application he had made for permission to draw his pay and Allowances during his suspension. -

Rec'd 10. July 56. We received soon after another letter from Major General Geils inclosing specific Charges against Conductor Clarke and Colonel David Smith, by which he did not mean to throw any obstacle in the way of his own trial, but only to open to us such

such of the measures carrying on Against him, as might be consistent at that time with his defence.—

57. At the same Meeting We
Cons 10th July received a Representation from Major General Geils against the precautionary instructions, which We had sent to the Senior Officer of Artillery for the suppression of any disquietude in the minds of the Corps, but which he (General Geils) thought would throw insurmountable difficulties in the way of his own justification.—

58. Major General Geils further
D. thought proper to lay before Us a Copy of his Application to the Commander in Chief for a Court Martial, and of the refusal, which he had received.—

59. We received a further very long Representation from General Geils persisting in his crimination of Conduct
D. Clarke and Colonel Smith, charging Us with repressing their trial lest guilt should be

be brought home to them, and his own Acquital established. General Geils pursues his commentary upon the whole proceedings relative to the Mutiny, and concludes with a consolatory reflection "on his own honorable, as it is an unmerited, suspension from the Service, a measure which he acknowledged a few days before to have imposed upon Us as an act of necessity. The whole of this extraordinary letter, for which we refer you to our proceedings, is expressed in terms so very disrespectfull, that we determined to receive no more from him untill your Honorable Court should have decided on his Situation. —

Cons. 7th Aug.st

60. Notwithstanding this prohibition the Commander in Chief was under the necessity of laying before Us a further letter from Major General Geils to him upon the same subject of his evidence, expressed in the same indecent terms; and we have no doubt that it will, in the opinion of your Honorable Court tend to confirm the propriety of

of the measures, which have been pursued towards that Officer.—

61. Having mentioned the trial of the ring leaders in the coerse of this Narrative, which we were unwilling to interrupt, We beg leave to refer your Honorable Court to our proceedings for a Copy which the Commander in Chief laid
Cons 21st March before us of the trial and execution of the Criminals, together with the general Orders published by him upon that awfull occasion

62. During this correspondence with Major General Geils, the Commander
Cons 3rd Apl in Chief attracted our notice to a subject, which appeared at that juncture to require particular consideration. He meant the claims of certain Men of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to Clothing which had been due to them for the Year 1791. By a representation from the Commanding Officer as well as by former Correspondence it appeared, that the Clothing of that battalion

for

for that year had been forwarded in 1792 to
Major General Geils, who by his own account
thought proper to return it to the Clothing
Agents, — An act for which he had no Author-
ity, and to which the claims in question
solely refer. —

63. Whether Major General Geils should be made responsible for the cost of this Cloathing the Commander in Chief left to our future determination: mean while as the Cloathing, or an equivalent to it in Money was unquestionably due to the claimants for Seven Years past, and as part of those Men were at the time destined to embark for Trincomale, which had induced them to renew their demands with much solicitude; he recommended that in lieu of the Clothing which was due for the Year 1793 the Claimants should each be paid the customary Allowance of one Month's pay, as the justest mode by which their Claims could be now discharged. —

anxious

64. Anxious to remove all cause
of dissatisfaction from Men placed in this
Cons 3. April situation of the Artillery at that time, we
immediately complied with the Recommenda-
tion of the Commander in Chief; and shall
reserve this part of Major General Geils's
Conduct for future Consideration. —

65. We have within these few
days received from Major General Geils an
address to your Honorable Court, which
we forward a Number in the packet. this
address was presented so late that we have
not had leisure to go into a consideration
of it; but being unwilling, tho' justified
in that Account to detain General Geils's
papers, we have chosen to forward them under
this explanation; and beg leave to Apprise
you that we shall take a future opportunity
of communicating to you any remarks, which
we may deem necessary upon that Officers
address. —

66. To Commander in Chief,

who upon the suspension of Major General Geils from the Company's Service had confided the general superintendance of the Artillery to Major General Sydenham, as Senior Officer of that Corps took occasion to lay before Us a report from General Sydenham upon the State of the Corps, a Copy of which as well as of the Commander in Chief's Minute we enclose Numbers in the packet.—

67. By this report your Honorable Court will observe that it becomes a matter of very serious Consideration, how the Artillery in India is to be kept complete if recruits should not be sent from England for the Company's Army: this has been the case for some years past, and has led to the dangerous expedient of enlisting a considerable Number of foreigners from among the French and Dutch Prisoners, whom we have now determined to remove from the Company's service. The Numbers in each Battalion are decreasing daily not only from ordinary —

casualties

Corsmallies; but because the Men, whose
period of Service may have expired, prefer
Listing in other Corps, since the inducement
of superior pay has been lost in the late
equalization of pay and Allowances between
the Corps of Artillery and Infantry; and there
is every reason to believe that, while the pay
of the Matross and of the private of Infantry
in this Country shall continue to be the same,
the Number of Men in the Artillery must
decrease by the operation of this preference.
58. This difficulty has been
brought under our serious consideration
both by the Senior Officer of Artillery
and the Commander in Chief; and we beg
leave to refer it to your Honorable Court
with that anxiety, which the importance
of it cannot but excite. For your more
immediate reference we inclose Copies of
General Sydenham's report and of the Comman-
der in Chief's Minute; and we have no
doubt your Honorable Court will have
great

great pleasure in observing strong evidence
of Major General Sydenham's diligence in
making himself minutely acquainted with
the present State of the Artillery, and of
the Zealous part, which he takes in every
matter tending to improve their discipline
and to promote their welfare.—

6th. In our Address of the 19th
February last (Par. 94) we informed your
Honorable Court that under existing cir-
=cumstances we found it impossible to
dispense with the Sibbendy Corps; but
that we had referred the consideration of
that establishment in a particular manner
to the Commander in Chief.—

7th. Having in consequence
Consulted the records upon this subject and
examined the Army returns for a consider
=able period back, Lieutenant General
Cons: 5th May. Harris communicated to Us his ideas upon
the several points, on which your Honorable
Court required an Opinion. Having taken

6

comprehensive view of the subject, for which
we refer you to our proceedings the General
includes his Opinion that, in respect to the
Northern Circars Sir Archibald Campbells
Plan for employing Revenue troops to a certa
extent was judicious, and still applies to
the state of those Circars, and that the ideas
expressed by Sir Charles Oakeley to shew
that the employment of the Military on Reven
duties was hurtfull to the Collections, and
might be entirely dispensed with, went to
exhibit a system of Revenue Management,
no doubt highly desirable, but in the North
Circars hitherto wholly impracticable.—

4. Whatever reduction therefore
a return of tranquility may enable us to
make in the strength of your regular or
irregular troops, we fear that it will be
impossible to dispense with a considerable
body of Sibbundies in the Northern and
Southern provinces, where the want of civili-
-zation and the spirit of independence mark
in

in a stronger degree the character of the principal Polygars, than in the Circars.—

72. An establishment of this kind is no less necessary to preserve the tranquility of the Country and to secure the punctual payments of your tributes, than to allow of your regular troops being brought together in bodies under European Officers for the maintenance of their discipline: such an Arrangement is absolutely necessary in the opinion of the Commander in Chief; and the late orders which we have received from the Supreme Government for the distribution of the Army under this Presidency upon a permanent plan will render it indispensable

73. Upon the subject of establishing the Native invalids upon waste lands, according to a plan adopted in Bengal, the Commander in Chief, postpones delivering his sentiments untill the Board of Revenue should have reported their opinion upon that part of the Arrangement, which necessarily lies within their province; and

we

We shall accordingly communicate to your
Honorable Court the result of our deliberation
on the subject from that Department.—

74. At our Consultation of 2
ms 27th Feby. February— The Commander in Chief laid be
ore us the proceedings of an invaliding Comm
which had been assembled at Arcot for th
special purpose of throwing off from the
Cavalry Corps all such Men as from leng
of Service or infirmity had become Non-
efficients.—

75. The terms upon which me
of the Cavalry are Admitted upon the non-
effective list are particularly unfavorable
to that branch of the Army, as they can o
retire on the pay or pension of correspond
ranks in the Native Infantry: for this
reason, and as the Committee had Recomm
ed the removal of some Men not in the
common course of the Service but for the p
lic convenience which we have already m
tioned, the Commander in Chief recommen

that we should be clear from the standing orders,
which regulate the terms of admission on the
non effective list, in favor of the individual
in question, and we have accordingly permitted
these men to retire upon pensions more —
nearly adequate to their former pay and Services. —
&c. &c. For the reason above stated,
which prevented the Cavalry from retiring
to the non-effective list, a considerable —
Number of Native Officers, though in a great
degree superannuated, remained upon the effec-
tive strength of Corps, while the Officers
supernumerary to the establishment in conse-
quence of the reduction of one Regiment was
so great as to leave little prospect of promo-
tion to the young and efficient non Commis-
sioned. In compliance therefore with the —
Recommendation of the Commander in Chief we
authorised him to call for a general report
of such Commissioned and noncommissioned
officers, as should be desirous of retiring upon
the half of their Cavalry pay, and it is an

indulgence which we shall feel every disposition to grant not only with a view to provide for the efficient strength of the Cavalry, but because the Number of Supernumeraries being at least equal to the Number which may be expected to retire, there will be an immediate saving to the Amount of half the pays of the Number of Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers, who may avail themselves of this opportunity.—

17. In consequence of the doubts expressed by your Honorable Court in the 112th Paragraph of your letter dated 20th June 1797 as to the propriety of our permitting the late Captain Bowles of the Native Cavalry to retire upon his full pay, We received an Application from the Seven remaining Officers who had been taken into the Company's from the Nabobs Service in the Year 1780 requesting our interposition with your Honorable Court against the Adoption of a final determination upon that principle so injurious to the

Rec: 21st March

their Claims on the Service. —

78. By the Orders of Sir Eyre Coote published in December 1780, upon the Opinions of a Board of Officers assembled for the purpose of settling the rank of the Nabob's Cavalry then present, they were respectively admitted as youngest of the year in which their Nabob's Commissions were dated, the Company's Officers having the same preference over them, which was at that time allowed to the Officers of the King's Service over those of the Company; and they continued to serve together upon that rank so established, untill they were finally admitted into the Company's Service.

79. As to the justice of their claim we beg leave to observe that the rank, regimental and Brevet, which they now hold in your Service, refers not to the period of their formal admission into it, but to the date of their Commissions as determined by the said Board of Officers and the Orders of Sir Eyre Coote in the year 1780. and as they have actually

actually served the Nation, chiefly under the
orders of your own Officers from the period of
their Commissions, we are sanguine that your
Honble Court will not exclude them from the
benefit of the late regulations, upon a dis-
-tinction, which, if we might venture an
opinion, is more imaginal than real.—

80. Upon laying this memorial
before Us the Commander in Chief observed
that the zeal, abilities, and good Services of
the Officers in question were too well known
to require his enlarging on them; but he
thought it necessary to point out the pecu-
liar situation of himself in respect to these
Officers; for however worn out and unfit
for active Service they might be, respect
for their former merits and Claims would
unless they should be allowed the benefit
of their full Service in India, render it a
most disagreable task for a Commander
in Chief to press their retiring from it.—

81. To this remark we shall
add—

add that a decision adverse to their pretensions will condemn them to an actual Service in India of thirty Years, and that in the most active and laborious duties of the Military profession; and that a necessity so imposed upon them of remaining in India will prevent that promotion of young and able Officers to the Command of Corps, which is essential to the efficiency of your Cavalry.

82. Upon the whole we venture to recommend a compliance with this memorial as an act of justice and of policy, at the same time that the small Number of Officers, who come under this description, prevents it's being attended with any inconvenience to the Service in general.—

83. In our letter of 27th. March 1797 we informed your Honorable Court of the resolutions, which we had passed and of the regulations which we had established in cases of compensation to Officers of Cavalry for the loss of their horses. a few subsequent

cases were submitted to our decision, which were rejected in conformity with those resolu-tions; but as there were circumstances of a peculiar nature attending them, and as the principle of our former regulation of the 20th. June 1792 did not appear to have been clear understood, nor always adhered to, the Comman-der in Chief brought the subject before us for ultimate decision; and in compliance with his recommendation We agreed to reconsider the Claims in question. At the same time We published a determinate resolution founded upon the liberal Allowances granted to Officers for feeding their horses, which was intended to enable them not only to maintain their horses but to provide for ordinary casualties We therefore specified that no indemnification except for horses lost on actual service, would be granted unless the loss should be clearly proved to have been occasioned by an epidemical disease contracted from the horses of the Regiment A regulation which

we

we hope will prevent all future doubt on the question.—

84. The Commander in Chief having

Mds. 13th March received some applications upon the subject of moving His Majesty's 25th Regiment Light Dragoons from Warrior, where they had suffered much from inconvenience and sickness brought under our consideration a general relief of all the Cavalry. The utility of this measure throughout the Army was too apparent for him to say more in support of it, than that it has hitherto been only opposed by the corps attending it; but when General Harris adverted to the consequences of too long a residence of your Native troops in the same place, as evinced in some late instances, and reflected that all the Corps of Native Cavalry had been stationary for upwards of six years in their Cantonments he had no doubt that the small expence of this movement would be amply compensated by the expediency of the measure.

85. These considerations added to

to the absolute necessity of moving the 25th Dragoons induced the General to recommend a general relief of all the Cavalry; we concurred in the recommendations of the Commander in Chief, who at the same time laid before us an Arrangement for this purpose, which we judged to be the most expeditious as well as the most economical mode of effecting it.—

86 Having received from the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Regiment Native Cavalry which relieved his Majesty's 25th Dragoons at Warriore, a representation upon the subject of the inconveniences, which we have already noticed, we determined to remove this Native infantry from Pootoor in order that the 3rd Regiment might occupy that Station; and in consequence directed that instructions should be sent by the Military Board to the Barrack Master for erecting temporary Stables and barracks under the immediate direction of Major

Genl

General Lloyd's.—

87. Also subsequent to Meeting the Military Board submitted to us the correspondence which had passed upon this subject; and requested our decision whether Stables should be erected for the whole or only for a part of that Regiment, as recommended by General Lloyd.

88. Under the circumstances of that time we thought that only a part of the Stabling should be built; and desired that orders might be accordingly issued.—

89. In the plans for removing the several Corps of Cavalry your Honorable Court will observe that we determined to Station His Majesty's 25th Dragoons at Arcot because there were better barracks than at any other Cavalry Cantonment; but; as even these were erected for the accomodation of Native troops, the Accomodations were not sufficiently extensive for that Corps; we were therefore under the necessity of authorizing some small additions, and improvements,—

upon

upon the report of the quarter Master general and the Recommendation of the Military Board.

90. Having advertised for proposals of contract to execute the repairs at the Cavalry Station of Connalore, which we informed your Honorable Court in our letter of the 17th. October we had determined to undertake; but having received no offers in consequence We resolved to accept the offer of Lieutenant Colonel John Murray to execute them upon honor, a mode, which with the assistance we have given that Officer will, we have no doubt, be found economical and substantial.—

91. Upon the arrival of the 11th. Regiment of Native Cavalry at the Cantonments in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore the Commanding Officer transmitted to Us the report of a Committee of Officers upon the state of the public buildings at that Station, together with a representation from himself upon the site, in which the cantonment—

itself

itself had, by an injudicious choice of grou
been erected.—

92. On the subject of this lett
appeared to us of considerable importance
involving the health of the horses, we refere
Lords P.C. himself to the particular consideration of the Sa
=tary Boards; and they availing themselves
the presence of the deputy quarter Maste
General upon the spot called upon him for a
report and survey of the whole buildings a
situation of the Cantonment, which ho
=ever has not yet been laid before us.—

93. Upon the reduction of the te
=porary Corps of Cavalry, which we have
already informed your Honorable Court ha
been placed under the Command of Maj
Dallas, the distribution of the Saddles an
Accoutrements, gave to each Regiment a
Number exceeding considerably the fixed est
=blishment: considering therefore the expea
of regulating the Number of Saddles and
Accoutrements to be kept up with each reg

in future, the Military Auditor General recommended, that the surplus sets should be received by the Commanding Officers of Regiments at a fair valuation and the Amount paid to the Company.—

91. We approved the suggestion of the Military Auditor General; and desired that our determination should be communicated to the Commanding Officers, who, we also directed, should be called upon to pay at the rate of three Pagodas for each sett which they received in consequence of the distributions above mentioned.—

95. We have repeatedly attracted the notice of your Honorable Court to the allowances of the general Staff at this Presidency; and our sentiments upon this subject have been so explicit, as to make all repetition superfluous.—

96. Upon the Arrival however of the Orders contained in your dispatch of the 23d. May last by which you are pleased to

to disapprove the Arrangement we had made for Consolidating the Staff pay and allowances of the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General of the Army into a Salary, and by that means enabling them to benefit by half batta, — an Allowance established universally by the late Arrangements, — the Commander in Chief laid before us an Address from those Officers expressive of their great disappointment at your determination. —

97. The grounds upon which we adopted the measure in question have been already explained to your Honorable Court; Referring you therefore to our former dispatches and particularly to the Sentiments of the present Commander in Chief in India respecting the disproportion between the allowances of the General Staff upon the Coast and those of the general Staff in Bengal, we shall briefly State our opinion that the trusts committed to the general Staff, — the qualities requisite for the proper discharge of them, — the labour

attendant

attending the duties, which they have to fulfill both in their respective departments and as Members of the Military Board, — ought to place the Offices of the Quarter Master — General and Adjutant General, upon a footing in point of emolument that would render them an object of ambition to the choicest — Officers of rank and standing upon the establishment. —

98. The result of your last orders however cannot be shewn in a manner more forcible than by the explanation of the Commander in Chief; for you will observe that the Monthly Sum, which the Quarter — Master General and Adjutant General would derive from these Offices, if the Army should take the field under those orders is reduced to eighty nine (89) Pagodas per Month, a result so striking, and the considerations — above stated, induced the Commander in Chief to bring the subject once more under our view. —

99. (As it is perhaps impossible in
determining the Claims of one description of
public Appointments to avoid a comparative
view of the consideration had for others, we feel
a strong disposition to grant the general Staff
an Allowance adequate to that which the
same description of Officers enjoy in Bengal
but under the positive tenor of your Orders
in question, and the assurance, which we
feel that this case will yet be favorably
considered in your intended separate dis-
patch upon Military Arrangements, we
were apprehensive that our immediate inter-
ference might prove injurious to the cause
which we are desirous of supporting; but
we feel it indispensably incumbent on us
before we conclude the subject, as well
in discharge of our own duty to the public
as in justice to the individuals concerned to
urge this case upon the reconsideration of
your Honorable Court.—

100. The Staff Allowance of

the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General upon the Coast Amounts to 2196 Pagodas per Annum: that of the same Office in Bengal Amounts to Twenty Seven thousand (27,000) Rupees per Annum; a difference so galling, and so injurious to the Service of the Coast, that we cannot but recommend in the strongest manner that a Salary of Six hundred Pagodas per Mensem be granted as Staff allowance to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of this Army, and that your Honorable Court will extend a reasonable portion of Arrears to Lieutenant Colonels Richards and Closes.—

103. We are not without reason for believing that the publication of your late orders may induce these Officers to resign those Situations on the general Staff. The former of them you selected for the Office of Quarter Master General; and h merits are consequently well known to

no

your Honourable Court.—

101. Lieutenant Colonel Close is a
officer not less known to you; and, if it w
possible for us to do justice to his merits,
should refer to the sentiments of the prese
Commander in Chief in India and of our
late Right Honourable President, as
in our last dispatch by the Lord Macar
If this officer should also be induced to
retire from the general staff, we conscien
-tly believe, that the Service would suffer
an irretrievable loss.—

103. In consequence of the damag
State in which a great part of the Unrivet
shotted Ammunition embarked for the Mari
expedition was returned into the Store, and
which the Military Board ascribed to the
defective construction of the barrels having
only rattan hoops, they recommended that
the barrels should in future be constructed
with Copper hoops, an improvement which
would effectually guard against this
inconvenie

inconvenience.—

104. We concurred in this Recommendation, not deeming the difference of expence a consideration comparable with the important object of securing the Ammunition during a March; and authorized the Military Board to provide as many barrels and boxes upon this new construction, as might be required for the Service.—

105. Having ordered the whole of the Ammunition to be removed from the Mount into the arsenal, after the Meeting at St. Thomas's Mount, we were surprized to receive from the Military Board a return of a quantity destroyed at that place subsequent to those Orders. Conceiving that this deviation might have originated in some mistake we determined to call upon that Board for an explanation why our directions had not been carried into effect.—

Cons. 6th March

106. For this explanation we beg leave to refer to our minutes, by which your Honbs

Honorable Court will observe that this bo

Cons. 3rd Apl. executions of our Orders originated with the

Commandant of Artillery.—

107. In our address of the 19th

February we had the honor of attracting yo

Notice to the inspection reports which we h

received from Major General Floyd upon y

Cavalry.— Having referred to the particular

attention of the Military Board such part

of these reports as related to the Accoutren

Cons 27th March and equipments of that Corps, we soon af

received their detailed remarks upon the

several Articles, for which as well as for

resolutions in consequence we beg leave t

refer you to our proceedings.—

108. We received a farther repor

Cons. 3rd April in continuation from the Military Board

upon the subject of the Surveys which ha

been held upon the grain and provisions at

the several Stations: upon this occasion they

repeated their opinion that until the annual

Survey reports of Military buildings shou

be

be received, and measures taken in consequence to put the Store Houses and granaries into proper repair, no new grain nor any other article of provision should be purchased or laid in.

109. Though we concurred in the justness of the foregoing Opinion of the inexpediency of Storing grain in the present State of the granaries, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to leave the different garrisons without a sufficient supply of grain in Store, we therefore directed that the Article should be completed to the usual quantity, for we must consider the loss to be expected, from damage, to be quite immaterial in comparison with the consequences which might follow the want of this timely precaution. In regard however to the other supplies of provision, Stores we directed that they should be postponed until the granaries might be completed.

110. In the Month of December last we were informed by the Supreme Government

Government of an Application from the Command-
(4th entry) -ing Officer of His Majesty's 24th Light Drag-
for an indemnification for some Arms, Accoutre-
-ments and horse Appointments belonging to
that Regiment, which were damaged or destroy
in the passage from England or by the surfa
e Madras; and acquainted, that His Lordship
in Council had determined that the Arms
and such of the Accoutrements, as were origin
-ly supplied by the public should be sup-
-plied from the Company's Stores, but that
no indemnification should be granted for
such as were originally purchased at the
expence of the Cloathing funds.—

111. Upon this subject the Govern
General in Council requested to be informe
of the usage which had prevailed at this
Presidency; as well as in respect to the
Accoutrements and Appointments which had
been furnished for the use of his Majesty
19th Regiment Dragoons.—

112. Having referred this subje
to

to the particular investigation of the Military Board, we received in consequence the proceedings of a Committee of that Board appointed
3. April 2 for the purpose. By the result of this enquiry no discrimination appeared to have been made between such Stores, as should be charged to the Crown, and such as ought to be charged to Colonels of Regiments agreeably to the usage of His Majesty's Service.

113. As the act of Parliament directed that the actual expences only, which shall be incurred for the support and maintenance of His Majesty's troops in India should be defrayed by the Company, and as no specific regulations had been at any time laid down with respect to the manner in which the Crown or the Colonels of Regiments are to be charged for Stores issued to the King's Regiments in India, we transmitted the report of the Committee of our Military Board to Bengal, in order that an uniformity of System should

be established at both Presidencies.—

111. We have since received the opinion of the Commander in Chief in India th
Cons: 31st July
She was unable to determine with accuracy on the different points which we had referre to the Supreme Government; but as it becam an object of consideration to ascertain by whom the expence of the Stores issued to th Kings Regiments is to be borne, he recommend that a separate Account should be kept at the three Presidencies of the issues made to each Regiment for Annual transmission to your Honorable Court, who will be able to make the necessary adjustments with the Offices in London.—

115. We have accordingly ordered Statements to be prepared by the Military Board in conformity to the recommendations of the Commander in Chief in India, which we shall forward to your Honorable Court Annually.—

116. In our Letter of the 19th Febr

we

We informed your Honorable Court of the
regulations which we had established for the
Department of the Quarter Master General, wh
soon after commenced his first tour upon a thor
of Military buildings in the Center division.

117. The Military Board have c
ms. 3d April, consequence informed us that Lieutenant Colon
Richardson had laid before them a very able
and satisfactory report of his inspection o
the Camp equipage and military buildings
at the different Stations to the westward, of
which they meant to avail themselves in mak
their general report to us upon the State of the
fortifications and Military buildings under this
Presidency.—

118. We have already informed
your Honorable Court that in compliance with
the directions in your letter of the 8th July 179
we had called upon the Military Board for
their opinion upon the construction of a new
fort in the Baramahal.—

119. The Military Board have

informed Us, that a variety of circumstances
Cons. 1st May. have conspired to prevent their obtaining the
requisite information for this purpose, which,
though your Honorable Court did not appear
to consider immediately pressing, they would ye
have had much satisfaction in making such
a report at an earlier period as would have
met your wishes.—

1X. The principal causes which ha
retarded their enquiries on that subject, were the
necessary degree of attention which we had
directed them to devote to the frontier posts in
the Baramahal, and to the important fort
of Ryacotah during the year 1796,— the co
of regulations which they were employed in pre
=paring during the Year 1797 for the extensi
departments of Stores, provisions public build
-ings repairs &c.a, and the preparations for th
projected expedition against Manilla; but,
as they were of opinion that it should be no
longer delayed, they recommended the Appoint
-ment of a Committee of Officers for this purp

from which they thought the Chief Engineer should be excluded as well on account of the great inconvenience which would be felt by his absence from the Presidency for any length of time, as because his judgement would be best applied in considering the proceedings of the Committee, and in examining the merit of the different plans which might be suggested.—

121. We were perfectly satisfied with the foregoing explanation of the circumstances, which had prevented an earlier compliance with your Orders, on this subject; but the importance of this object rendered us anxious to avail ourselves of the services of the Chief engineer; and we therefore desired to be informed when his attendance could be most conveniently dispensed with at the Presidency with a view that a Committee of Officers should at the same time be assembled to assist him. We are sorry however to acquaint your Honorable Court that no farther progress has yet been

been made, and that from the present appearance
of Affairs this object must be postponed to a
distant day?—

1822. The Military Board having
completed by a Committee the Annual Survey (as
directed by the Standing regulations) of the Fort
fications, public Works and buildings at the
Presidency, submitted to Us their report and
explanations from the Chief Engineer, as objects of
the greatest importance that certain repairs, —
particularised in the report, should be immediately
made to preserve the Works from further decay
and to avoid the presence of accumulated expence
on the same Account at a future period.—

1823. We readily concurred in the
recommendation of the Military Board that the
repairs required to the Works of Fort St. George
should be executed; and for this purpose —
authorised an increase of the establishment
of bricklayers and Coolies employed under —
the Chief Engineer in the averaged proportion
recommended by the Military Board; but —

instan

instead of prescribing a fixed Number of Men to b
constantly employed, we directed that the Number
should be regulated Monthly by the Military Boa
according to the Statements, with which they will
be furnished by the Chief Engineer, of the work to
be performed. —

124 We are sorry to observe to your
Honorable Court that these expences are become
but too necessary; for you will perceive by refe
-ence to a detailed report upon the whole of th
fortifications of Fort St. George which we have
received immediately from the Chief Engineer, th
some very material parts of the works stand
in need of very extensive repairs. —

125. In the 16th. Paragraph of our
letter from this department we informed your Hon
-able Court that owing to an error in the superin
-tending engineer Captain Lieutenant Wood at
Arnee, we had deputed the Chief Engineer to
inspect the works under that officer's superin
-tendance; and at the same time apprised you
that it was not the only irregularity which
we

we should have occasion to remark in the Conduc
of Captain Lieutenant Wood -
1796 Without detaining you upon th
more minute parts of this Subject, for which
Cons 10th Nov 1795 we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings, note
22d Dec
4th March 1796 in the Margin, we shall proceed to acquain
D. Cons 20th Nov 1795 you, that before the buildings were completed
6th Decr
Cons 30th Feb 1797 we received a report of their defective Conde
D. Cons 10th D. D. tion and a Considerable demand for extraor
Cons 14th D. D.
Cons 23d Jan 1798 dinary Work - We immediately depute
Cons 6th June 1797 Lieutenant Colonel Prescott to inspect the
11th July D.
7th Oct D. works at Dunes, whose report in consequen
was favorable to the execution of the Work
done under the superintendance of Captain
Lieutenant Wood; but the great defect was
in the principal granary, in the construction
of which Captain Wood had taken upon him
self to deviate from the plan laid down for
his guidance without any reference to the
Military Board, as however Lieutenant
Colonel Prescott's report was in other respec
favorable to Captain Lieutenant Wood we

were disposed to overlook the irregularity of his Conduct
as far as it was possible for us at that time to
form a judgement of it. —

127. Having however still reason
to be dissatisfied in consequence of subsequent Repo
from the Military Board, we determined to
postpone the payment of Captain Lieutenant
Woods bills, untill we should be satisfied how
much the loss, which the Company had sustaine
might be imputable to himself. —

128. The principal cause of thi
dissatisfaction was Captain Woods indiscretio
in having reduced the thickness of the side
Walls of the granary, contrary to the plan wi
which he had been furnished, by this means the
became unable to sustain the arch, leaks ensue
a new construction of the roof was indispensab
to the security of the building. —

129. Having received a full repor
upon the subject from the Military Board, detail
ing the progressive orders which had been issued
to Captain Wood in respect to the construction

Nov. 15. Mem

&

and repair of this expensive building, we were convinced that the Company have sustained a heavy loss by that deficient perversion of his duty in deviating from the plans laid down for his guidance; but, as the ruinous consequences were not anticipated in all their extent, when we expressed our desire to overlook his irregularity in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Driscoll's report, we thought ourselves restrained by the veil, which had been thrown over his conduct, from animadverting further upon it than by submitting it, which we beg leave to do to the serious consideration of your Honorable Court.—

Letter to Capt. Wood 25th Janry 1791

130. Mean while we thought it incumbent upon us to limit Captain Wood's superintendance to the single garrison of Arnee, instead of the division formerly trusted to his charge; and warned him in the most earnest manner that a similar disregard of his duty would be followed by instant marks of our severest displeasure.—

131. The communication of this resolution

resolution to Captain Wood was followed by a letter
of contrition for the displeasure which he had
incurred, expressed in such serious terms of regr
as cannot but induce Us to point it out to yo
Mays. Notice. Instead, however of confining himself to
unavailing expressions of regret for the errors
which had been committed, Captain Wood pro
posed to take upon himself the expence of
those alterations which they had rendered
necessary. —

132. The same offer had previously
been made by the contractors themselves, who we
Coms: 15th May. not justified in dividing from the original
plan by the terms of their Contract, though th
could not but have been powerfully influenc
by the superintending Engineer on the spot. W
had accordingly accepted this proposal upon
the recommendation of the Military Board
&c. 21st Inst. who have since reported to Us the executio
of the repair in question by the Contractor. —

133. At a subsequent meeting
we received a farther letter from Captain —

Lieutenant Wood in justification of the measures, which he had pursued in regard to the buildings entrusted to his superintendance at Arnee, and endeavouring to shew that the Company had in no instance been losers by his conduct in the discharge of his duty as superintending engineer

s. 13th July 1311. Council also referred this letter to the consideration of the Military Board we have received their opinion on the subject

s. 25th Sept. and have concurred entirely in their sentiments that so far, as Captain Lieutenant Wood has endeavoured to justify his deviation from the original Orders and plans transmitted for his guidance, he has completely failed of his object.—

1335. Council received from the Officer Commanding the Southern division of the Army a representation upon the necessity of erecting a new barrack for the Native infantry Stationed at Poolour in the Neighbourhood of Trichinopoly we referred the subject to consideration of the Military Board. They

consequen

consequence Stated that it would be more eligible in every respect to build such a barrack in the Fort of Trichinopoly itself, as a matter both of convenience and Security; and having communicated this opinion to Major General Floyd recommended a plan and estimate for the barrack required to be executed by Contract.—

136. The removal of the Native infantry from Pootoor in consequence of the Cavaree reliefs, which is noticed in another part of this Address, rendered it unnecessary to incur this expence.— We take this occasion of acquainting your Honorable Court that we have resolved to consider Pootoor and Warriore as dependant upon the Command of Trichinopoly; and have in consequence discontinued them as separate Commands.—

137. Having ordered a quantity of provisions to be shipped for a party of troops on an emergent occasion, which is explained in our Secret dispatch of this date we were much mortified by a report from on board the vessel

upon

upon the point of saving, that the Salt provisi
were in a State unserviceable – As similar dis-
-appointments might be attended with the worst
consequences, We directed that the Military Boa
should examine the causes of damage to the
Salt provisions, ascertain the means hitherto
used for preserving them, and enquire into the
best method of securing these valuable Sto
at this Presidency. – –

138. At our meeting of the 5th Ju
Cons. 5th June. the Military Board brought under our consider
-ation the whole of the circumstances relative t
the contract with Mr. Bowie for the provision
of Tents. By the Terms of the Contract that
gentleman engaged to deliver, during each Year,
tents to the Amount of 15,000 Pagodas, but in
consequence of an urgent demand for tents in the
Year 1796 the Contractor made such exertions
to comply with the demands upon him that
upon the expiration of the Second Year he
had delivered tents to the Amount of Pagodas
40,819. It therefore remained for consideration
whether

whether the Contract for the third Year should be looked upon as completed upon the further delivery of tents to the Amount of Pagodas 1,580, or whether the Contractor should be allowed to complete the delivery of tents to the full Amount of Pagodas 15,000 for the third year, notwithstanding the surplus Number he had provided in the two preceding years.—

139. The Military Board at the same time Stated that in whatever light the Contract might be regarded, a considerable quantity of tent Cloth was still due to Mr. Bonnie by the commercial Residents, which had not been furnished according to engagements, that the further quantity could scarcely be delivered within the time, in which it would be required for the Service, and that they doubted the probability of obtaining that Number of tents upon terms so advantageous to the Company.—

140. As the exigencies of the Service are likely to require the whole Number of

of tents, which According to the calculation of the
Military Board will Amount to to Pag.s 19,180.
we thought it immaterial whether to consider
the Contract as completed by an early delivery
of all the tents to be provided, or whether, to look
upon the surplus delivered in each year above
the Contract quantity, as an extraordinary
supply: if the contractor should be willing
to deliver the remaining Number of tents upon
the same terms, than which, we did not believe
that more Advantageous could at that time be
procured; we desired that the Military Board
would accordingly issue the necessary direction
for that purpose.—

Cons.s 28th Aug.st

VIII. We have in consequence ordered
the commercial Residents to complete the quan-
tity of tents cloth due to Mr Bowie with
as much expedition as possible.—

IX. Having received from the
Supreme Government a complaint by the Offic.g
Commanding the Bengal troops at Hyderabad
against the Stores furnished from Masulipatam
for

for the use of that detachment, We called upon the Military Board for a particular explanation of the facts stated by Lieutenant Colonel Hyndman. —

113. This explanation your Honorable Court will find upon our proceedings noted in the Margin; and we have no doubt you will concur with us that the Military Board far from having been inattentive to the wants of the Bengal Detachment, either with respect to the quality of the several Articles, or to readiness in supplying them, they have paid particular attention to the Applications of the Commanding Officer — An Attention, which by his hasty and indelicate appeal to the Military Board in Bengal without reference to that upon the Coast, he appears to have been incapable of estimating. —

114. In transmitting therefore this explanation to Bengal we pointed out to the particular Notice of the Governor General in Council that in some instances the complaints

of tents, which according to the calculation of the
Military Board will amount to Pags. 19,180.
we thought it immaterial whether to consider
the Contract as completed by an early delivery
of all the tents to be provided, or whether, to look
upon the surplus delivered in each year above
the Contract quantity, as an extraordinary
supply: if the contractor should be willing
to deliver the remaining Number of tents upon
the same terms, than which, we did not believe
that more Advantageous could at that time be
procured, we desired that the Military Board
would accordingly issue the necessary direction
for that purpose.—

1181. We have in consequence ordered
the commercial Residents to complete the quan-
Cons. 28th Aug. tity of tent cloth due to Mr Bowie with
as much expedition as possible.—

1182. Having received from the
Supreme Government a Complaint by the Officer
Commanding the Bengal troops at Hyderabad
against the Stores furnished from Masulipatam

for

for the use of that detachment, we called upon the Military Board for a particular explan of the facts stated by Lieutenant Colonel Hyndman. —

1143. This explanation your Honorable Court will find upon our proceedin noted in the margin; and we have no doubt yo will concur with us that the Military Boa far from having been inattentive to the wants of the Bengal Detachment, either with respect to the quality of the several Articles, or to readiness in supplying them, they have pai particular attention to the Applications of the Commanding Officer — An Attention, which by the hasty and indelicate appeal to the Military Board in Bengal without reference to that upon the Coast, he appears to have been incapable of estimating. —

Cons: 11th Sept.

1144. In transmitting therefore this explanation to Bengal we pointed out to the particular Notice of the Governor Gener in Council that in some instances the

complain

Complaint was absolutely without foundation, and that in all, it was premature and disrespectful we trusted in consequence that Lieutenant Colonel Wyndman would be restrained from a mode of proceeding, which appeared to have for its object any thing, but the good of the public service.—

145. Having received from the Military Board a representation of the serious increase of the business in their department in consequence of the new regulations which have been introduced into the Military branches of your service, we were sensible of the propriety of granting assistance to their Secretary; and have in consequence appointed Lieutenant John Macleane Deputy Secretary to the Military Board upon an allowance of one hundred Pay per Month.—

146. At the particular request of the Contractor for victualling His Majesty's Navy, from whom we have occasionally received very considerable and very useful assistance in supplies of salt provisions

We desired the Military Board to furnish a Statement of the whole of the Provisions remaining to be Accounted for by your Honorable Court to the Commissioners for victualling His Majesty's Navy. To facilitate the adjustment of this Account in England We desired that the Statement should specify the time when, and the person to whom, the provisions were delivered, the Number of Hogsheads or Casks of Beef and Pork, the Number of pieces and their weight and the Number of Iron hoops in each Cask. This Statement we have accordingly the honor of forwarding a Number in the packet to your Honorable Court, and have granted Mr. Cochrane a corresponding Certificate in triplicate upon your Honorable Court for the quantity therein specified, in order that the necessary adjustment may be made with the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.—

1817. In our Letter of the 19th February last we informed your Honorable Court

Court that upon the expiration of the Gun Carriage
Contract we had advertised for fresh proposals
of contract.

1118. Having referred the proposals
Cons 28th June which were in consequence received, to the examin
nation of the Military Board, we received the
Cons 21st March report; by which it appeared that the terms
offered by Messrs Goldingham and Sykes were
most advantageous for the public. We have
accordingly accepted them, and the contract has
been executed.

1119. Having advertised for proposals
Adm 1st May of Contract to cloth the Army for the year
1797/8 we referred the several Offers noted
Cons 15th June in our proceedings to the Military Board with
directions to report their opinion which of them
it might be most advantageous to accept. The
Military Board in consequence stated that upon
an examination of the several proposals the offer
of Mr George Sykes was the most eligible upon
Cons 10th July an average of the rates for the different ranks,
and in consequence of their recommendation we
have

have accordingly accepted the proposal of that
Gentleman.—

150. Having in consequence of the n
System, which we had determined to adopt for
Clothing and paying the Company's Store and ten
w.d 31st May Assears advertised for proposals of Contract fo
the Year 1797.—

151 Having referred these prop
ns 5th June -sals also to the examination of the Military
Board we have accepted the offer of Mr. Geor
ns 12th June Sys upon the report and recommendation of that
Board; and a Contract has accordingly been conc
-ded with that Gentleman for Clothing your Sas
for the Year 1797.—

152 We have already had the hon
of Communicating to you the measures and Arrang
-ments which we have adopted for promoting
Breed of horses within the Company's possessions
on this Coast. By this Arrangement the Stud
at Ganjam was supported, by way of experimen
upon the private funds of Lieutenant Evans,
who having carried to the fullest extent of

his

his means, and being enabled from experience,
that he had not a doubt of competent success
submitted to our consideration a proposal for
the 16th Feby transferring the Stud to the Company's Account
and for supporting it in future upon a more
enlarged scale at their expence.—

53 This proposal was referred for
the examination of the Board of Revenue in
which department the undertaking had com-
menced on account of the Appropriation of
funds for the purpose of the greater facility
& introducing the scheme among the Natives.—

54. The Board of Revenue having ex-
amined the Statement of rates upon which
Lieutenant Evans proposed to conduct the
new plan, and the improvement which he had
suggested, reported their opinion, that it was
arranged with judgement and oeconomy. They
stated at the same time that the Money dis-
bursed by that Officer for the purchase and
support of the Stud Amounted to Rupees
10,091 .. 7 .. 10 .. or Star Pags 5250 .. 37 .. 52 ..

Have

155. Having fully considered t
plan and being satisfied that it was mos
eligible to establish the stud on the Compa
account We resolved to adopt it under the
orders of your Honorable Court for encourag
this scheme; we have therefore purchased fr
Lieutenant Evans his property in it; an
have defrayed the expences incurred by him
by a bond of this Government bearing 12 per
Cent interest.—

156. As the idea of introduci
the breed of horses among the Natives did
appear likely to be immediately carried in
effect, we have judged it adviseable t
transfer the general superintendance of the
Stud from the revenue to the Military Board
and to Appoint Lieutenant Evans Superin
-dant with a Salary of two hundred Pago
per Month until the pleasure of your
Honorable Court shall be known. His
care and Attention will in consequence be
entirely devoted to the Stud without any
pecuniary

pecuniary Advantage to himself.—

157. We resolved that the expen
of this establishment like that on the Isl
of Ceylon should be brought upon the Mili
Books of this Presidency; and directed
that the Military Auditor General shou
furnish the Superintendant with such
instructions as he might judge necessary fo
regulating the Accounts and Musters of
Studs.—

158. We have in consequence
issued the Orders necessary for carrying the
Arrangement into Effect; and have author
Lieutenant Evans to encrease the Stud to
one hundred and fifty Brood Mares with
their complement of Stallions, and Stable
the whole of which we expect will be
Accomplished for about Ten thousand Pagod

159. Having in consequenc
called upon the Military Auditor Gene
for a Statement of the horse Agency, b
which it Appeared that the Monthly exp

incurred by the Company on that Account—
Amounted to Pagodas 520. 6. 10. nor, Pres-
Cons 22d May dent delivered in a minute in which he was
of opinion that the Appointment and Allowan
of Brevet Major Dallas as Agent should
cease.—

160. In recording this opinion
General Harris alluded to the superior mode
of supplying the Cavalry with horses, first
suggested by Lieutenant Montgomery, from
the Countries bordering on the banks of the
Indus, by which the whole of the remount
horses for three Years past had been actu-
ally supplied by that Officer, with an
activity and success that is very reputable
to him.—

161. As no better proof could
be given of Lieutenant Montgomery's qua-
fications for this Service, and as General
Harris was satisfied that the correspondenc
established by that Officer would enable
him to supply whatever remount horses

might be required, he proposed that Lieutena
Montgomery should be appointed sole
Agent with a Salary of £50 Pagodas per
Month with an Addition of one hundred Pag
per Month in lieu of all personal Contin
-cies during the time he should be absent o
the duty of his employ. —

16?. "We have accordingly adopt
the Recommendation of Lieutenant General
Harris; and have confined the future shipp
of Vermont horses to the route of the Ma
bar Coast; — Lieutenant Montgomery
has since been instructed to make Arrang
ments for purchasing three hundred hor
in addition to the Number of which we
advised your Honorable Court in our lette
of 17th October last for the service of th
present year. —

'63. "We were happy to obser
by a letter from the Agent for purchasing
horses, that the supernumerary horses fro
the sale of which we had apprehended no
Vous. 20. expected

loss in the Year 1796, had produced a considerable
profit; and Lieutenant Montgomery was con-
vinced that two hundred could annually be
disposed of in the same way.—

164. Considering the importance
of securing our annual supply, and of preser-
ving this valuable connexion established by
Lieutenant Montgomery, We have upon his
Recommendation authorized him upon receiving
the remount of this Season to enter into engage-
ments with the dealers for five hundred
horses for the Service of the next Year. This
Number will amply cover all casualties in
the peace establishment; and in the event of
War will be a considerable Reinforcement
to the Cavalry. If peace should happily
ontinue the supernumerary horses will be
disposed of on the Company's Account with
reat public and private convenience.—

165. In our letter of the 19th Feb
ry last We informed your Honorable Court
of the measures, which We had judged it
advisable

advisable to take in consequence of his Majs
having been graciously pleased to grant an
increase of subsistence to his troops, and of
the unauthentic channels through which this
intelligence had been conveyed to India.—

166. At our Consultation of 2
Cons: 27th Febry — February the Military Auditor General has
obtained through an indirect channel a Copy
of his Majesty's Warrant dated 5th July
1797 laid before us according to our direction
tables of the increased rates of pay, calculated
upon the principles of the warrant, which was
in consequence to be granted to the Regiments
of Cavalry and Infantry; and as the warrant
did not provide for any increase of pay to the
Corps of Artillery, whose Allowances would
in consequence of the new Arrangement be less
than those of the Infantry, Major General
Sydenham at the same time submitted to us
a table of increase to the pay of the Artillery
to make it equal to that of the
Infantry.—

For

For an explanation of the principle upon which the several rates of pay were calculated we beg leave to refer you to the letter of the Auditor General, and to his Statement of the encrease of our Military expences, by which you will observe that the total Addition to our establishment in consequence of this Arrangement Amounts to Pagodas 1,20,263..4..3¾ per Annum.—

mns: 27th Febry

168. Having made a particular reference to the Supreme Government in consequence of the occurrences on the 16th January, We could have wished to receive their Sentiments before we proceeded to act; but, as the period, which we had fixed for communicating to the Army the encrease of pay, had elapsed, We did not deem it advisable to postpone the publication of this measure in the hope of receiving their answer: We therefore announced to the Army the encrease of pay to be granted to the several Corps of Europeans from the 1st March on Tables calculated according to the principle

of

of the King's Warrant.—

1769. (As these rates of pay consid-
-ably exceeded the aggregate Amount of wha
His Majesty's Dragoons and infantry had
hitherto received, including the difference pai
by the Company to make their pay equal to
of the Company, we ordered that the whole
G.O. 28th Feby allowances to the non-Commissioned Officers
and Privates should be consolidated under the
head of Subsistence; and as the Warrant dir
-ected that certain deductions should be made at
Stations where the Troops did not themselves
defray the charge of their provisions, we
directed that the European troops, when on Sa
-lutta, on board transports or receiving a
quantity of provisions equal to their daily
subsistence at the expence of Government,
should be subjected to the deductions specifie
in the warrant.—

1770. In regard to the Arrears whi
were due from the 25th May 1769 the period
specified in his Majesty's Warrant for the
commencem

commencement of the encreased rate of Subsisten
we directed that the Paymasters of His Majes
Regiments should transmit the Accounts of them
through the regular channel for submission to Us
and we beg leave to acquaint you that the Amou
being Pagodas 44,275. 22. 57. has accordingly
been discharged. —

173. We have not thought it
incumbent on us to grant the same Arrears
the Company's European Troops. —

172. As the warrant provided for
an encrease of pay to the invalids of his Maje
Service, the Auditor General also laid before
us tables of proportionate increase to the inva
-lids of the Company's Service; but being sati
-fied that they had the means of every comf
upon their present pay, and being desirous
of discontinuing the Men from retiring from
the effective list, we did not judge it
advisable to extend any encrease of pay
to the Invalids of this establishment. —

173. At the time of communication

this Arrangement to the Troops We thought it
right to Apprise them that it had been framed
G.O. 28th Febry. on Documents which could not be considered offi-
cial, and that any inaccuracies or differences
which might have been introduced would be
adjusted upon the receipt of the Warrant it-
self. —

1771. The Military Auditor Gen.
having received a printed Copy of the King's
Warrant, which had been transmitted to
Cons. 13th March. India by the Agents of one of His Majes.
Regiments, laid it before Us; and at the
same time pointed out an inaccuracy in the
tables of Allowances to the Troops in the fo
on full batta, or supplied with provisions
at the public charge. —

1775 Having the means of rectifying
this error by the Tables annexed to the printed
G.O. 14th March. Warrant, which were not before in our possess
and considering the printed Warrant though
not official, an Authentic Document, We publi
it for the information of the Army, and corre
th

this error which had been published in respect to t
deductions to be made from the pay of the troops on
full batta &c.ª.—

176. The perfect equality, which ha
by this means been established between the Europe
troops serving under this Presidency induced us,
when we reported the Amendment to the Supreme
Government, to repeat our suggestion of 1ºy. the
21st March. January last, that Advantage should be taken
of this consolidation of pay and Allowances to
bring the pay and Allowances of whatever deno-
mination of the Non Commissioned Officers and
private europeans at the different Presidencies
to a footing of complete equality under one
fixed description.—

177. Having already noticed
the inconvenience which may result from a
want of regular information and of General
uniformity in this important Article of the
pay of the Soldiers, we deem it our duty to
point out to you, that the Recruits embarked
in England on the Dover Castle for His

Majesty's

Majesty's 36th Regiment received an Advance
three Months pay at the rate of 8d½ per da
leaving a deduction of only 3d½ instead of 6
per day as expressly ordered by the King's War
when the Troops may be supplied with provisi
at the public Charge on board Ship.—

1778. In conformity with the reso
ution which we have already expressed in th
Letter we had ordered the Deduction of 6d½ accor
ing to the provision of the warrant to be ma
from the first pay of those Recruits, least
the difference might be productive of discon
among the Men, who may hereafter be put
under different rates of Stoppage: with a vie
therefore of having the pay and allowances to
be issued to His Majesty's Troops in India
clearly and expressly defined in every situati
we beg leave to bring the case under your
most particular consideration and to recom
that every regulation effecting any, the most
trifling change in those allowances, may
punctually communicated through your

Honble

Honorable Court to the several Governments in India for their information and guidance.—

179 Having received through the deputy Paymaster General of the Kings Troops an Application for an increase of subsistence to the Surgeons of the King's Regiments founded upon his Majesty's Warrant for that purpose dated 30th November 1796; but not having received any official communication upon this subject, we referred it to the Governor General in Council in order that it might be submitted to the Commander in Chief in India.—

Mr. J. Lumsden

180 In conformity with the Sentiments of the Commander in Chief in India and the resolutions of the Supreme Government that the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of his Majesty's Regiments should be allowed the increase of subsistence, together with such a portion of Company's Allowances as would put them upon a footing, in respect to the Aggregate Amount of their monthly pay and Allowances, with the

Cons. 24th April

medical

Medical Gentlemen of your Services we accordingly called upon the Military Auditor General for tables of the increased pay calculated upon the foregoing principle.—

Cons 15th May 181. These the Military Auditor laid before us, together with an explanation of the principle of the Warrant, as received from the War Office; and We have accordingly publish the Arrangement, by which the Surgeons of both Services have been put upon a footing of equality in respect to pay and Allowances from the 25th December 1796.—

G.O. 17th May

182. We have occasionally Noticed to your Honorable Court the difference between the Allowances of Bengal and this Presidency with an opinion upon the expediency of putting them upon a footing of perfect equality.—

183. Upon the return of the troops from Malacca, who had been embarked for the expedition intended against Manilla, we received an Application from Lieutenant Colonel Shawe, Commanding His Majesty's 78th Regiment for

and

an Allowance of passage Money to the Officers under this Command equal to that which had been paid to the Officers, who had embarked in Bengal.—

184. This Application we referred to the Governor General in Council accompanied by a Minute of the Commander in Chief warmly recommending and stating the absolute necessity of an equalization of Allowances.— The Supreme Government in consequence recommended that we should put the Officers who embarked from this Presidency on the same footing as those who embarked from Bengal with respect to batta and Allowance for diet, and to adopt the Bengal regulations generally upon all similar occasions.—

Letter 24th Sept. 1824

185. We have already informed you that we had resolved to strike off the full batta of all Officers embarking for Service, and to provide for the passage Money at the Company's expence.— An Arrangement, which we thought well adapted to the frequent embarkation

Letter 17th October

on

on the Coast; but in consequence of the foregoing
Orders from Bengal, we have directed that in all
future cases of embarkation for service the Offic
should be permitted to draw full batta, and that
the Commanders of Vessels should receive two
Rupees for the Accomodation and Victualling
of each Officer. —

186 "In consequence of certain Men
of his Majesty's drafted Corps having been left
in the general hospital at this Presidency, for
whom Subsistence had been drawn in Advance up
the embarkation of the several Corps, it becam
necessary for us to reimburse the Surgeon in charg
at whose expence some of them had been inter
and all of them subsisted: we have therefore upo
Cons 3d July. the suggestion of the Military Auditor general
ordered that Statements of the Sums disbursed on
this Account should be prepared, in order that
your Honorable Court may call upon the paymas
of the Regiments, who having drawn the subsis
of the Men in Advance, ought to have left the
means of providing for their subsistence in the
Countr

Country. We accordingly enclose a Number in the packet a Statement of charges incurred on Account of Soldiers of His Majesty's 52.d Regiment left sick at the general hospital after that Corps had embarked. 9.th April

187. The heavy loss appearing in the Military Accounts of the Paymasters in the Southern Districts from the exchange at which the troops are paid in the debased coin of those provinces induced the Military Auditor General to bring the subject to our Notice with the view of remedying an evil, which has gradually encreased to such an extent as to require correction. General Aydenham has stated the progress of this inconvenience and the remedies which have occasionally been applied to it.

188. As the rate of issuing pa to the troops appeared to be so nearly connec with the Coin in which the revenue is colle we thought it a fit subject for the conside ation of the Board of Revenue, and being des ous of availing ourselves of their information

and Opinions on this intricate subject we furnish them with a Copy of the Auditors letter, and directed that in communicating their Sentiments they should particularly State the principle upon which, the conversion of the different Coins by the several Collectors was regulated in the Accounts of that Department.—

189. When we receive the report of the Board of Revenue it is our intention to give it a full consideration, with a view to remove if possible, an evil which has produced considerable inconvenience and some loss.—

190. Your Honorable Court are acquainted with our having been assisted with a small detachment of troops, by the Raja of Travancore, which were Stationed in the garrisons of Madurah and Palamcotah: deeming it however expedient to relieve ourselves of an expence which was not indispensably necessary, we sent Orders in the Month of March last for the return of the troops into the dominions of the Raja.— Which

191 Upon this occasion we received on Account of the Arrears due to them according to the treaty concluded with his Excellency and the Government of Bombay, by which it appeared that they had received on Account the Sum of Pagodas 11,895 . 2 40 and that the farther Sum of Bombay Rupees 57,730 was still due to them. This Accumulation of Arrear arose from the Commandants having declined to receive any pay from the Company without Authority from the Rajahs Ministers; but having now received instructions not to move without the whole Arrear he has been paid the whole Amount, and the troops soon after quitted your territories.—

17th April

192 We transmitted a Copy of this Statement of Arrears to the Government of Bombay in order that any Adjustments, which they might deem necessary in regard to the rates charged, should be made with the Rajah of Travancore.—

193. Having in conformity with

G.O. 3d Nov. 1795. with the principle laid down on the 3rd Novembe
1795 audited the Accounts of the Contractor f
Clothing for the year 1796/7. the Military
Auditor General reported a balance due by th
24th April Contractor to the Company of Pagodas 16,353. 2
which was immediately demanded and paid.
1911. (3) In compliance with the
Orders of your Honourable Court for revisi
the retrenchments against Mr Edward Garr
late paymaster at Trichinopoly, the w hole
Amount of which he had refunded previo
to his embarkation for Europe, we refer
to the Military Auditor's examination cert
Charges retrenched from that Gentleman's
Accounts upon Abstracts and Bills signed b
Colonel David Smith, who had laid bef
Cons 3d July — Was an explanation relative to them: some o
these Charges were admitted on reaudit; and w
in consequence called upon the Auditor for the
Amount which was payable to Mr Garron
this Account.
195. This Sum, General Sydenham

reported to be Pagodas 520. 24. 32. for which we have granted bills in Mr. Garrow's favor upon your Honorable Court at 8/ per Pagoda. Upon this occasion we think it our duty to State our opinion that Revisions of this nature tend greatly to weaken the efficiency of check and controul, and should therefore, we think be resisted in every case which has not some very peculiar claim to reconsideration.—

196. In consequence of an evasion on the part of Major General Cunningham to discharge a balance of Retrenchment of Pagodas 4,476. 17. 25. standing against him since the year 1795, the Auditor General was under the necessity of bringing the subject under our Notice, when it appeared that the retrenchment was for Money actually drawn from the treasury on Account of detachments and absentees of the 1st Regiment Europeans, while General Cunningham was Lieutenant Colone of that Corps, altho' the detachments and absentees had been drawn for, and paid by the

Officer

Pagodas 27. 16. 2 February

Officers Commanding respectively.—

197. We could not but express our extreme Surprize that General Cunningham should have acknowledged that the public Money deposited in his hands should have been diverted to private purposes; we therefore called upon him for peremptory payment of the balance within ten days, with which he has accordingly complied.

198. In consequence of the dispersed of troops in the center division for purposes which are explained in our Address of this date from the Secret Department, we found it absolutely necessary to Appoint a principal Agent for Draft and Carriage Cattle in order to superintend and dispose of the bullocks, which had been provided for the public Service. We accordingly selected Major Thomas Dallas whose Character and Services are sufficiently known to your Honble Court; and have granted him an Allowance of Six hundred Pagodas per Month.—

199. The Auditor General in consequence

28th Augt 1st consequence submitted to our consideration regulations for that office, formed principally from the regulations of the Marquis Cornwallis during the late War in the Mysore Country with such others as occurred to General Sydenham as necessary to establish a complete System of Check and controul over that extensive and important department. — For the regulations, which appear well calculated for the public Service, We beg leave to refer your Honorable Court to our proceedings. —

200. From the Secret Department we have also acquainted your Honorable Court with the equipment of a detachment in the Guntoor Circar. —

201. In order to expedite the Service We appointed Mr. Peter Cherry pay-master and Commissary of provisions and Lieutenant John Goldsworthy Agent for Carriage and draft Cattle and Commissary of grain, the former with an allowance of three hundred and fifty, and the latter with

an Allowance of three hundred Pagodas per Mon
for the further establishments of Servants
and of the regulations, which have been adop
upon the Recommendation of the Military
28th August Auditor General, We beg leave to refer you
to our proceedings.—

202. The Commander in Chief
11th Augt. has since stated the necessity of appointing
a respectable Medical establishment; he there
-fore recommended that to in addition to the Re
-mental Surgeons a Staff or hospital Surge
should be appointed, who might have a gener
direction of the field hospital and attend the
Staff, Artillery and all others for whom no
Medical assistance was provided. Having in
consequence called upon the Medical Board to
point out a Gentleman qualified to discharge
this duty we have at their recommendation—
Coms 28th Augt appointed Mr. Alexander Kennedy and have
granted him a Salary of 150 Pagodas per M
as a Compensation for his extraordinary troubl

203. We have also at the recommen
da

-tion of the Commander in Chief permitted Captain
15th Sept. John Malcolm, persian interpreter to head quarters,
to do duty with the Nizam's detachments, and we
have since Appointed him to act as deputy judge
3d Oct. advocate untill further Orders.—

204. Having called upon the Military Auditor General for a Statement of the expences of this detachment, We have accordingly received that document shewing the permanent as well as the extraordinary Charges We have transmitted it to Bengal for the information of the Supreme
25th Sept. Government; and beg leave to refer your Honorable Court particularly to our Minutes Noticed in the Margin.—

205. We have also since received from the Military Auditor General, a Statement shewing the established and extra Charges of the several Corps destined to form an Army in the Center division together with the whole expence of the several departments.—

206. A Copy of this Statement we inclose a Number in the packet for your information.—

207. We beg leave to refer you to

ours

Cons: 15th Sept: 98 proceedings for an establishment of Servants, which the Military Auditor General recommended for the Paymaster at Vizagapatam — Though Captain Kingston had conducted the duties of the Office without any fixed establishment from the time of his Appointment, yet the Sums recommended by the Auditor had been passed to his Credit in the Accounts. —

208. "We have upon the report of the Auditor General advanced the Sum of Pags
Cons 18th Aug 98 das 18,903.. f. 00 to the Contractor for clothing for the Year 1798/9. according to the terms of his Contract. —

209. "Having at the request of the Military Auditor General applied to the Supreme Government for a Copy of the Journal and Ledger used in the Offices of the Military Auditor in Bengal, by which to regulate the same books at this Presidency, we accordingly received them from
Cons 29th May the Governor General in Council and have transmitted them to General Sydenham for his — information and guidance. —

Cons 9th Oct 98 210. "The Auditor General has sent
laid before us for transmission to your Honourable
Court

the Military establishments under the Presidency of Fort St. George as they stood on the 30th Sept 1798. The result of this Statement upon a comparison with that for the year 1796/7 is as follows.

	1796/7. Pags.			1797/8.		
Establishments	38,57,698	5	56	37,93,114	8	7
Extra Charges	9,62,879	15	72	8,63,323	11	4
	48,20,577	21	48	46,56,464	23	11

2d. Hence it appears that the expence of the establishments in 1797/8 have on a comparison with the preceding year decreased by Pagodas 64,556 38 59 and the extra charges by Pagodas 99,556 1 25 both occasioning a net reduction in the Military expences of 1797/8 amounting to Pagodas 1,64,112 10 11

3d. For a particular explanation of the causes which have produced this decrease, we beg leave to refer you to the Auditor General's Letter prefixed to his Work; and we have no doubt that your Honorable Court will feel the same satisfaction as we have derived from the perspicuous manner in which general

Syden ham has brought the whole subject under our view.—

213. It is here necessary to apprise your Honourable Court that the whole expences of the revenue Corps is separately defrayed in the Revenue Department.

214. The Statements and Analyses of the Auditor General your Honorable Court will find a Number in the Book Packet.—

215. In the 19th Paragraph of our letter dated 5th October 1807 We communicated to your Honorable Court the Appointment of a Committee which we had Appointed for the examination of the Halucca Accounts.—

216. At our Consultation of the Cons. 15th May. 15th May We took into consideration their general report, for which we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings. By this report supported by sufficient Vouchers the prize property delivered for the Companys use Amounted to a total of Nine Dollars 1,614,511.... 29½, which we ordered to be discharged by bonds of this Government bearing interest at 8 per Cent per Annum from the time the several Articles were received for the publick use. — In converting this

amount

Amount into the currency of this Presidency, we have upon the Recommendation of the Military Auditor General, to whom we referred the Subject we have adopted the rate of exchange in use at the Moluca Islands, Viz^t Four rix equal to three Spanish Dollars. and the latter converted into Star Pagodas at the rate of 15½ for ten Pagodas.—

215. Upon the conclusion of the examination of these intricate Accounts we expressed the satisfaction we felt at the perspicuous manner in which the Committee had brought this laborious investigation to a conclusion.—

216. Your Honorable Court are already informed of the Orders, which have been issued for cancelling the dutch paper found in circulation upon the capture of Ceylon we received in consequence from Brigadier General De Meuron a Statement of it Amounting to the Sum of Rix dollars 497,900 with a report at the same time that all the dutch paper in the hands of individuals which had been registered together with that in the hands of the prize Agents Amounted to rix dollars 495,223, which left

left a deficiency of Rix dollars 2677, and that there could be no other paper in circulation than that which had been registered. Measures, of which we have informed you, had been taken by Lieutenant General Stuart to ascertain that the paper was true before it was registered; and the Brigadier remarked that among that, which was delivered by the Dutch Court there could not be any that was false. —

219. We transmitted this information to the Governor General in Council with a
Dec. 1st May suggestion that we were not aware of any further objection to an issue of the Company's 8 per Cent notes being made to the Attornies of the private agents, equal to the amount of the paper cancelled according to the Registers Certificate. The supreme Government having however submitted the case
Cons 17th July to your Advocate General transmitted to us the opinion of that Gentleman, as the grounds on which they felt themselves under the necessity of postponing a compliance with the application of the agents for a further issue of notes until the objections stated by the Advocate General should be removed. —

We

220. We accordingly transmitted a copy of the Advocate Generals Opinion to the Brigadier De Meuron with directions to take such further steps as might be necessary for removing the doubts as to the further issue of Notes. —

221. Having however in the mean while received Brigadier General De Meurons
ds. 5th June final report upon this subject, for which we refer your Honorable Court to our proceedings we forwarded it to Bengal with our recommendation that Notes should be issued to the prize
ds. 12th June Agents equal to the Amount of Dutch paper which had been cancelled, but we have not been favored with the orders of the Supreme Government upon this last reference —

222. We have within these few Days received a letter from the Brigadier De Meuron in consequence of the doubts expressed by the Advocate General in Bengal, inclosing the testimony of Mr. Von Angelbeck and of the late Cashier of Columbo that the paper found there was actually the property of the Dutch Company, and consequently that the

English

English Government was at Liberty to conv
it in the same manner as the Dutch had
been in the practice of doing.—

223. These Papers appear to
us to contain all the information that can
be obtained upon the Subject, and we have
transmitted them to the Supreme Government
for their consideration.—

224. Brigadier General De Thuro
Cons. Wr. 4th Inst. having applied to us for the issue of half-
Mourning to the Malay Corps, which we
have informed you was raised for the Service a
Columbo under the Command of Major Kins
was acquainted that, as it was unusual to
deliver half Mourning to the troops, we dire
the usual half Mourning Money should be
D.o W.r 4th Inst. issued to that Corps, and that regular indents
should be made for clothing for the year 1797,
with which we have ordered the Military
Board to comply— The Amount of half-
Mourning Money so issued will of course
be refunded to the Military Auditor General.

225. We have already had the
honor

honor of reporting to your Honorable Court the inconvenience which has been felt in regulating the exchange at Columbo, and the orders, which we judged it necessary to issue for the correction of it. For the further arrangements which have been made with a view to the same object we beg leave to refer you to a letter from the Military Auditor General noted in the margin. —

Cons 31st July

226. We have also had the honor of making known to you the orders which we issued for cutting down the trees in the neighbourhood of Columbo for the purpose of rendering it a more healthy Station for troops. We accordingly received a Statement of the trees, which had been cut down the value of which, Amounting to Pagodas 35/6. 11. we have authorized to be discharged. —

Cons 27th Febry

227th March

227. Having upon the first accounts of the Appointments of the Honorable Mr. North to the government of Ceylon called upon the Military Auditor General for a Statement of the expence incurred in subduing

subduing and maintaining the Island of Ceylon We accordingly received from General Clydenham
Cons: 21st July. this Document shewing the expences from the
commencement of the expedition in July 1795
until the 31st January 1798, and the estimated
Amount of the Monthly expence of the pres-
-ent Military establishment on the Island: By
the first you will observe an expence of Star
Pagodas 7,011:3:41. by the latter an expence
of Pagodas 58,09 p.m both exclusive of a claim
of the Captors of Columbo for the value of Ordna
Amounting to Pagodas 1,46,583, which We
referred to the favorable consideration of your
Honorable Court in the 134 Paragraph of
our letter by the King George. — It is our
intention that this Statement shall be compl
-eted to the period of delivering charge of the
Island to Mr North, and contrasted with a
-ll the receipts in India from the island: —
228 In our letter of 17th October last
we informed your Honorable Court of the orders
which we had given for debiting to the President
&

of Bombay the Amount of Allowances drawn by Lieutenant General Stuart on the Island of Ceylon, after his Appointment as Commander in Chief at that Presidency, had been publicly notified. In consequence of this order we received an intimation of their opinion
2ons 13th March that under all the circumstances of the case General Stuarts allowances up to the 31st December 1796, the date of his resigning the Command on Ceylon, are properly chargeable to this Presidency.—

229. Although it is not a matter of any consequence to the Company whether the Allowances of Lieutenant General Stuart are carried to Account in the books of this or the Bombay Presidency, yet as a matter of regularity we are still of opinion for the reasons stated in our letter of the 13th September last to the Governor in Council of Bombay, that the Amount should be debited to that Presidency.—

230. From the moment that General Stuarts Appointment to command in Chief

the

the Troops at Bombay was announced, he beca
me entitled to the Allowances annexed to that St
and should have drawn them wherever he mig
have happened to be employed on the public
Service. As the Senior Officer of the Troop
at Bombay during his absence, not being ap
-ted from hence, must not entitled to draw u
any circumstances whatever the Allowance
of Commander in Chief, we still directed tha
the Amount drawn by General Stuart on Acc
n part of his Allowances as Commander in
Chief at the Bombay should remain at the de
of that Presidency, until the orders of y
Honorable Court may be received. —

23d. In the Month of Decem
last the Brigadier General De Meuron infor
med that a vessel under Danish Colors ha
under suspicious circumstances had Arrived at
Point de Galle from Batavia and that the
commanding Officer at that Station, Lieuten
Colonel Crafter, had detained her as Duti
properly. The Brigadier accompanied this
information with the papers, on which such
a belief

belief was founded.—

232. Having referred them
10th Decr for the consideration of the Attorney General,
29th D° we accordingly transmitted his opinion to
31st D° Point De Galle for the information and guedance
16th Febry of Lieutenant Colonel Croker; but as the
19th Febry
13th March proceedings in this case have been protracted
3d April to a very unexpected length, we shall beg
10th April leave to refer you to our Minutes noticed
17th April in the Margin, and conclude the subject by
24th April stating, that we have found it necessary to
8th May order Lieutenant Colonel Croker to the
15 May Presidency that the affair may be brought
22d May to an issue before the Mayors Court at the
risk. Our interference has been confined to
the assistance of legal advice and to the
advance of a small sum of Money for the
support of the Officers, of the vessel who
under the circumstances, on which they were
placed by this detention, could have no
possible means of maintaining themselves.—

233. Upon the release of the
Crews of your Ships Woodcot and Raymon

we

We deemed it adviseable to take that opportunity
to relieve ourselves of the inconvenience and
expence of part of the french prisoners, who
were confined at this Presidency, and advert
-ted for proposals for a Cartel.—
D.d 8.th May. 234 We resolved accordingly to
take up the Success Galley for this purpose; but
Cons.s 8.th May. in consequence of some doubts expressed by
Lieutenant General Harris upon a further consi
deration of the subject as to the expediency of
sending the french prisoners to the Isle of France
we postponed embarking the Men until the
General should receive an Answer from his Excel
lency the Admiral to whom he had referred
the Subject.—
235. Mean while the intelligence,
which we have noticed in our political disp
of this date, was received in regard to the stat
of affairs at the French Islands; and we gave
up in consequence the idea of sending thither
any of the prisoners.—
236. During this interval the
Success Galley had been employed upon an urgen
Service

Service, which is communicated to you in the Secret Department; and was accordingly dismissed upon her return to this place.—

237. At a subsequent Meeting ns: 11th Sept.— our President proposed with a view to relieve this Government from the heavy expence of subsisting the french prisoners, as well as from the embarrassment, which attends the confinement of them in the black town, that we should consult his Excellency the Admiral whether, in the event of tonnage being engaged for transporting them to Europe, he could spare one of His Majesty's Ships for protection to the Cape, or whether, if he should be unable to allot a Ship for this Service, he considered the Company's Ships then under Orders of dispatch a sufficient guard to the Vessels, which might be taken up for the conveyance of the prisoners.

Good Hope
Camden
Dover Castle
Busbridge

238. Upon the grounds of his Excellency's opinion that the Ships in question were perfectly adequate to the purpose with proper attention on the part of the Commanders, we advertised for proposals for

tonnag

tonnage for this purpose; but were concerned at not receiving any tenders in consequence.—

239. Still however feeling the expediency of removing the prisoners, as well from considerations of the expence, as from political motives, we were desirous of embarking them on your Ship Busbridge, and she was accordingly surveyed for that purpose; but having no means of disposing of the valuable Cargo which had been embarked on her in Bengal, and not thinking ourselves authorized to risk the loss of it by the probable attempt of the prisoners to obtain possession of the Ship, we have given up for the present this intention; and shall apply to the Supreme Government for the means of relieving ours from this expence and inconvenience.—

240. We have determined to embark twenty five Dutch Officers prisoners of War on the Ships now dispatched to you; and have granted the passage Money of corresponding ranks in your Service for their accomodation on board. It is our further intention to send another proportion

tion of the Dutch Officers according to the Capitulations of Columbo and Trincomale to Batavia, as soon as we may be able to procure tonnage for that purpose. We inclose for your information a distinction return of the officers now embarked.—

2111. We have received an application from several Dutch Officers, prisoners of War, to retire to Ceylon upon Dutch pay rather than proceed to Batavia; and as they are chiefly old and infirm and attached to this Island, it is our intention to comply with their request, unless there should be any objection on the part of General De Meuron, to whom we have referred the List.—

Cons 18th Sept. 2112. We have received from Major General Braithwaite Accounts of the death of General Chermont late Governor of Pondicherry. The General at the same time drew our Attention to the distressed Condition, in which his widow and family had been left, as that Officer had no means of Subsistence but that which he drew from the Company: We have in consequence granted Madame Chermont a Monthly Allowance of fifty Pagodas, being one third of her

her husbands Salary, untill She may have an-
opportunity of returning to her Friends at the
Isle of France, or untill the pleasure of your
Honorable Court shall be known.—

2143. Upon the departure of Maj
General Braithwaite from Pondichery in confo
with our orders Stated in the secret Departme
we passed an order of Council upon the recomm
Cons: 17th July — tion of your Attorney general vesting the
authority formerly granted to that officer over
the tribunal of justice, in the Collector of the
Districts of Pondichery for the time being— we a
sorry however to inform you that considerable
dissentions have prevailed in the Superior Counc
and that a disposition has been shewn among the
democratical party to deter them from the execu
-tion: to the first we have endeavored to supply
the local remedies, which appeared to be neces
and in respect to the second we have commend
the protection of the peaceable inhabitants and t
preservation of tranquility to the care of the
Military Officer in Command.—

2144. We have the honor to inclose
for

for your information Accounts in continuation of Money issued to French and Dutch prisoners of War from 1st August 1797 to 30th April 1798, the former amounting to Pagodas 41,093..14..35, the latter to Pagodas 57,595....22...17.—

215. We have also the honor of forwarding two Statements of disbursements by the Civil Paymaster to Dutch and French subjects from 31st October 1797 to 30th June 1798 amounting on account of the former to Pagodas 1535..26..14 and on account of the latter to Pags. 14,454..12..17. your Honble Court will observe that the total Sums advanced on this account to French subjects from the Month of September 1793 to 30th June 1798 amount to Pagodas 102,901..14..77. and that the Sums advanced to Dutch prisoners in the same period amount to Pagodas 22,323..7...27.—

216. We have acquainted your Honorable Court with the several measures, which we took for reinforcing and supplying your troops at the Molucca Islands in consequence of our resolution to countermand the Manilla Expedition.—

We

2117. We have since received dispatch
from the Commanding Officer, principally relative
to an intended Attack upon Ternate which was
Cons. 25th May again proposed by the Naval Officer Commanding
on the Station, and declined by Lieutenant Colon
Mc. Neil, from considerations of the danger of
dividing his force, and the entire inexpediency
of detaching from his main body troops sufficien
to maintain it, if the Attack should prove
successfull.—

2118. We entirely Approved his—
reasons for declining to furnish a force for the reduc
Cons: 5th June tion of Ternate, which he justly considers so much
a Secondary object, as to offer no inducement for
the division of his force during the War. We fixed
Amboyna and Banda as the objects of his care;
and exhorted him to continue that caution, which
had hitherto guarded against danger to them by
the dispersion of the Troops.—

2119. It was with considerable mortifi
—fication however we observed the continued differen
between the Commanding Officer and the resident:
we had hoped that the line of duties pointed out

in our letter of 27th. March 1797 would have remov
all ground of discordance, and have established
that mutual conciliation, without which public
business cannot be conducted; but instead of
avoiding, Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neile appea
to have courted occasions of controversial Correspo
dence upon points not essential to the main obj
of his Command; we were therefore under the
necessity of confining the whole of his duety and
authority to the Command of the garrisons of
Amboyna and Banda, and to the disposition
of the troops for their defence and protection.—
50. We had great reluctance in
giving this strict and limited definition of Autho
rity in an Officer entrusted with so important
a charge as that of Lieutenant Colonel Mc. Neile;
but, since circumstances did not admit of any
material change in the form of Administration at
the Molucca Islands, and since our exhortations
had failed to produce that harmony which was
recommended, we had no alternative: and as the
youth of Mr. Farquhar (whom we had appointed
to succeed Mr. Jones) might perhaps detract
something

something from his personal influence, we thought it of the more importance to repeat that we should hold Lieutenant Colonel Mc. Neil responsible for a literal adherence to the line of duty, which we had prescribed to him. —

251. We have since supplied the troops on the Molucca Islands with Stores provisions necessaries and Money, for which we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings. —

Cons. 25th May.
Cons. 5th June.

252 In consequence of the death of Mr. Alexander Cunningham of your Civil Service whom we had Appointed pay-master and Commissary at the Molucca Islands, we appointed Lieutenant Richard Walter Williams Matthews, to succeed to that charge with a Salary of £ 500 per Annum in addition to his regimental subsistence and half batta. —

253. Upon his return from Malacca Lieutenant Colonel Brown, who had been Appointed Governor of that place by the joint authority of his Excellency the Admiral and of this Governme

Government, represented the inadequacy of the "Table allowance", which we had granted to the unavoidable expence, which he had actually incurred: he shewed the loss which he had in consequence sustained to be Pagodas 1108; and requested our consideration of the cases.—

254 We informed Major Brown that though we had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct during his Command of Malacca, yet as he had drawn an Allowance of two hundred (200) Pagodas per Month in addition to his pay batta &c.ª, and as a compliance with his request would involve a consideration, to which others would look, it was not in our power to meet his wishes.—

D.º Consult.º 2.d Septem.r 1796 M B N.º 10.—

255. Lieutenant Colonel Brown has since renewed this Application with additional circumstances relative to his situation at Malacca, for which we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings.—

Cons.s 21.st July.

256. The result (as stated by Lieutenant Colonel Brown) is, that with a considerable diminution of the Artillery and ponder-

the

the expedition against Malacca had been accom-
-plished without delay; and that he was Appoin
Governor of that place without any Salary to
defray it or to compensate the responsibility —
Annexed. —

257. Although we considered the
table allowance of two hundred (200) Pagodas p
Month a sufficient compensation for the extra
expences of the Commandant at Malacca, we
yet think it just to Apprize your Honorable
Court that the same Application has been made
to us by all Colonel Brown's successors, we there-
-fore beg leave to submit the case to your decision
with this explanation that Lieutenant Colone
Brown was appointed Governor of Malacca
by our Authority and in conformity with our
wishes. —

258. Upon his Arrival the Right
Honorable the Governor was pleased to Appoint
Captain Alexander Grant, 1st Lt 1st Major
of Fort St. George. —

259. In order that the Committee appointed to adjust the distribution of Offreckonings for 1796 might regulate their calculation, the Adjutant General of the Army submitted to our decision the cases of Colonels Clarke and Oldham, who upon the adoption of the new Arrangements noticed in Lr. dated 27th March retired from the Service upon the rank of Lieutenant Colonel

Of Colonels Bonnevaux and Wynch who had not been promoted to the rank of Colonel untill the 27th July 1796, some Months after Colonels Clarke and Oldham had retired, and of Major General Bridges, who being in England when the Arrangements were made, had since returned to India.—

260. We resolved that, as Lieutenant Colonels Clarke and Oldham never did attain the rank of Colonels nor consequently the Command of Regiments upon the establishment, they were not entitled to offreckonings according to the new regulations.—

261. That Colonels Wynch and Bonnevaux were not entitled to share in the offreckonings

Offreckoning fund from the date of their rank, but from the publication of their promotion in orders according to the usage of the Service.—

262. That the two Shares, which by the foregoing resolutions were not payable to any person, should be deposited in the Company's treasury untill the pleasure of your Honorable Court shall be known.—

263. That Major General Bridges, having been returned with his rank to the Service was entitled to his full share of offreckonings as Colonel of a Regiment from the establishment of the new regulations.—

264. We accordingly beg leave to request the decision of your Honorable Court upon the two Shares which remain deposited in our treasury.—

265. Having in consequence received the distribution of offreckonings for the year 1796 adjusted according to the above mentioned resolution, and having referred it for the exam-

-nat

examination of the Military Auditor General, we accordingly published it to the Army: We are seriously concerned however to add, that our pecuniary exigencies have again compelled us to discharge the different Shares in bonds of this government bearing 8 per Cent interest_ Having explained from the public department the State of our finance we shall not advert to the causes of this necessity but we point it out to your Notice as a case of very considerable hardship upon the Officers of this Army.—

ms 5th June

266. Upon this occasion we received an application from Colonel Gent, who being in Command of the Corps of Engineers and Chief engineer during 214 days of the year 1796 (the period for which Colonels Commanding Regiments upon the new establishment were allowed offsetchonings) thought himself entitled to an equivalent, and requested that we might take the subject into Consideration.—

267. We thought the extra Allowance

of

of 1179 Pagodas granted by the late Military Arrange-
ments to the Chief engineer on the Spot to have bee
intended by your Honorable Court as a full equiva-
lent for Offreckonings and all other contengencies:
under this impression we did not think ourselves at
liberty to comply with the request of Colonel Gent,
but beg leave to refer to you, who alone can pass
decision on the case. —

268 In our revenue dispatches of
the 19th. February last, we went into a full detail
of the conduct of Captain Lieutenant Pitman of th
Corps of engineers while employed in superintending
the repair of tanks in the Chicacole havelly. —

269. At our Consultation of 25 May
the Commander in Chief laid before us several
letters of professional testimony in favor of that
officers general conduct; and acquainted us that
it was the intention of Captain Pitman and hi
friendes to have postponed their delivery untill
an opportunity might offer for writing to Engla
but that Captain Pitman being reduced to the

greatest depression of Spirits in consequence of our resolution for suspending him from the Service his friends had no hope of a recovery unless a mitigation of that resolution should be obtained; General Harris therefore proposed that Captain Pitman's Conduct should be submitted to the favorable consideration of your Honorable Court.—

270. Captain Lieutenant Pitman is since deceased.—

271. In the 117.th Paragraph of our address by the Lord Macartney we informed your Honorable Court of our having called upon Lieutenant General Harris, who had accepted the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Hart's affairs, for the balance due by the King's deputy paymaster General according to your orders; and we have since acquainted you with our having entrusted Colonel Hart's affairs to Major, now Lieutenant Colonel, Gardiner.

272. Having called upon the deputy paymaster for a Statement shewing the balance remaining in the hands of Colonel Hart on account

Cons 6th March. Account of his Receipts and disbursements from 25
December 1792 to 24th. March 1795, and another
Statement shewing how the balance of Pagodas 7,937. 9
paid to the Military Paymaster General as the
balance due on Account of the new regiments on the
24th. December 1792 was composed, — We referred
these papers to the Military Auditor General with
Cons 25th March. directions to report fully upon the subject of these
balances for our information. —

273. Having accordingly received
from Major General Sydenham a Statement shewing
that the difference arose from Colonel Harte having
closed his Accounts on 24th. December 1792, but
that the late Military Auditor General had reported
upon the Accounts of the King's pay Office with
a reference to the purposes for which the advances
had been made. —

274. The result is, that great part
of the Money, though advanced before the 24th. —
December 1792, was included for, as pay becoming
due to the Troops after that period: according-

thereto

15th May therefore to your Orders we called upon Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner for immediate payment of that balance, which Amounting to Pagodas 12571..... 34..40 he was ready, he informed us in reply, to repay into the Treasury.—

275. During a reference to the Militia books to ascertain the correctness of the Sum offered

11th May 1st Colonel Hart himself arrived at Madras, and accordingly resumed his former Situation. We soon after transmitted a positive order to Colonel Hart for payment of the abovementioned Sum, with which

11th Sept.r he has complied; and we have in consequence furnished him with receipts for that Amount.—

276. In the 101st paragraph of our letter by the Lord Macartney we informed your Honorable Court that we had called upon the Agent of the late Bullock Contractors for an authentic account of the Advances made by them after the abolition of the Contract; and that it was our intention to pay the interest upon that Sum according to your Orders.—

Havin

277. Having accordingly ascertained from Mr. Cockburne that the Amount of interest claimed by the Contractors amounted to Pagodas 3,517..7..3. upon the advances made by them as Agents acting for the Company, and not upon any balance due on the Contract according to an Account delivered on Oath and examined by that Gentleman We ordered that them to be paid to the Contractors in bonds of this Government bearing Intrest at 12 per Cent per Annum.—

Letter from Mr. Cockburne 27th Ap. & 18th May 1795.

Cons 6th March

278. Upon the occasion of finally closing the Accounts of his employ as late Commissary General Mr. Cockburne brought under our consideration how far the Salary and emoluments received by him from the 1st January 1790 to 30th September 1794 could be deemed a recompense adequate to his labour and responsibility in that office during a War: accordingly entered into an explanation shewing that every emolument, whatever enjoyed by him during that period, Amounted to Pagodas 4707..9..33. and that the expences incurred by him for Office rent and Servants being deducted left no more than

Cons 28th Augt.

Pagodas

Pagodas 3,068.— or fifty three Pagodas per Month as the reward of his Services.—

279. The Marquis Cornwallis, whose Correspondence with Mr. Cockburne contains his unequivocal acknowledgement of that Gentleman's Service, allowed him a Salary of Six hundred Pag per Month as principal Agent for draft and Carriage Cattle from 1st. October 1791 untill 17th. Ma 1793 from which period he continued to act until September 1794 including the preparation and marc of the troops for the Siege of Pondichery.—

280. Mr. Cockburne was aware tha heavy objections might be stated against the revie of Claims of so old a date; but he deemed it proper to wait the final audit of his Accounts before he preferred this; and as important circum stancies had actually been rendered to the State under circumstances when Zeal supplied the place of salary, and as similar Services, if rendered under the present constitution of the Service would hereafter receive the reward

abbrodriate

appropriated to such exertions, he trusted that h
might be considered to have a well founded Clam
to reward, which had been detained from him owing
to the defects of the Service at the time of exertion

281. Under these circumstances this
Mr. Cockburne requested that he might be allowed
a Salary proportionate to the duties which he had
performed from 1st. January 1790 to 30th. September
1794 deducting from thence the Salary and emolumen
received by him, as already Stated.—

282. We are Sensible no less of th
arduous duties entrusted to Mr. Cockburn in h
late employ of Commissary General, than of his
meritorious and successfull exertions; but not
deeming ourselves at liberty to grant him such
a reward, as we think he justly deserves, We beg
leave to offer our Strongest recommendation to
your Honorable Court that he should receive
compensation calculated upon the proportion of
Salary, which under the improved establishm
of the Service, has been allotted to the departme

her

held by that Gentleman.—

283. Upon the foregoing principle of calculation the Statement will stand thus, Viz.t—

Salary of 600 Pagodas P.r Month from 1.st January 1790 to 17.th May 1793	24,320.—	
D.o from 17.th May 1793 to 30.th Sept.r 1794 @ 300 Pagodas per Month	4940.—	
	29,260.—	
Deduct nett receipts from the office of Commissary General of Grain & Provisions including the whole Amount of Salary & emolument derived from 1.st Jan.y 1790 to 30.th September 1794 as per Mr. Cockburn's letter	3068.—	
Deduct Salary allowed as principal Agent at 600 Pag.s P.r Month from 1.st October 1793 to 17.th May 1793	11,720.—	14,788.—
Balance due to Mr. Cockburn		14,472.—

284. In the 166.th Paragraph of our letter

Letter dated 19th February last we advised your Ho-
-able Court of the regulations, which we had estab-
ed for bringing under effectual check and contro
the Office of Garrison Storekeeper.—

285 In these regulations add a con-
-derable degree of labor and responsibility to the
Office, and are at the same time calculated to limi
the garrison Storekeeper's advantages to his Salary
of one hundred and fifty Pagodas per Month, s.

Cons: 27th Feby. Brodie requested that we should take into cons-
-ation such an Addition as might be adequate to
increase of his Charge.—

286 We are sensible that the
present Salary of the Garrison Storekeeper is inad
to the trouble and responsibility of that Office
under the new System of regulation; but we inf
-med Mr. Brodie that we were restricted from
granting any addition by the Orders of your
27th March. Honorable Court, which we had then recently
received, upon the application of his predeces
Mr. Greenhill. As we deem it however incu

upon us, in consideration of the new System esta-
-blished for that Office, to recommend Mr. Brodes
application to your favorable Notice we trust -
that your Honorable Court will reconsider his
Situation under it's present circumstances. —

287 Since the late Military move-
ments, for which, a considerable proportion of
7th August the bullocks required has been provided by the
Garrison Storekeeper, he has again prefsed upon
our consideration an increase of his Salary on the
grounds that the duty has actually been perform
while the prospect of reward is still at a gre
distance; but for the reasons already Stated we
have not thought ourselves at liberty to depar
from our former resolution. —

288. In the 116th Paragraph of our
letter by the Lord Macartney we Apprized you
of our intention to bring the Accounts of Mr.
Samuel Johnston to a final adjustment; and
we have already explained the grounds, upon
Cons 30th Jany which we had rejected the greatest part of

his claim. We have accordingly Admitted upon the
final Audit of his Accounts charges to the Amo
Cons: 27th Febry of Pagodas 1111 ... C. 32 in diminution of the
balance of Pagodas 19,516 ... 32 ... 16 originally
Adjudged against him; and the former Sum has in
consequence been paid to the Attornies of Mess
Redhead Porcher and Co on Account of Kistna
Row according to the engagement with those gen
-men under date 6th March 1793. —

289. Soon after we received a furth
Cons: 13th March. Application from Mr Johnston pressing upo
Us a reconsideration of the items in his Account
as well as of the large Demand which he had
made upon the Company on Account of Grain: o
Answer we acquainted Mr Johnston that
having passed a final decision upon his claims
we could not go into a further consideration of
the subject; but that, as the whole correspondn
had been entered upon the records your Honorab
Court will have the means of passing such
Orders, as you may judge necessary. —

Mr

90. Mr. Johnston some time after addressed to us a letter upon the subject of his suspension from the Company's Service and the grounds, upon which that measure was adopted. — with a view therefore to impress us with a more favorable notice of his situation, Mr. Johnston stated the hardship of the circumstances under which he had been deprived of his rank, and laid before us certain papers which had passed in England upon this subject, and which appear to have been in the knowledge of your Honorable Court. Upon the grounds of these papers He solicited that we should recommend his readmission into the Company's Service. Having — however complied with the specific orders of your Honorable Court contained in your letter of the 1st. June 1796 for the revision of that gentlemans accounts, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to comply with the further request he had made.

91. Your Honorable Court are already acquainted with our reasons for

purchasing

purchasing the Suffolks tender, and with the Services on which she has since been employed.

292 Upon her Arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, whither we had dispatched her in the Month of with the important intelligence of the rich fleet which was then ab to sail for England, She was found unfit for further Service, condemned and sold on the Company's Account.—

293. Upon his return from the Cape Lieutenant Collier of His Majesty's Navy, who had Commanded her during the whole time of her being employed in your Service, requested that the Accounts of the Vessel should be brought to a final adjustment; We accordingly appointed a Committee for this purpose consisting of the deputy Accountant General and the Deputy Master Attendant.—

Cons 22d May

294. By their report, for which we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings—your Honorable Court will observe that the total

Cons. 12th June

total expence to the Company on Account of the tender Amounts to Pagodas 2[illegible],672.. 22.. 3. from which must be deducted the Amount Sales at the Cape as yet unknown: the prime Cost of Pagodas 3,538.. 20.. 60. the actual expenses for the time in question, Viz.t two Years and a half will remain Pagodas 23,134.. 1.... 23. or S.a Rup.s 76,144.. 15.. .., which exceeds the estimated expince of such a Vessel, as ascertained by the Committee, by the trifling Sum of Rupees 1,144.. 15..

295. Although some of the Charges were not supported upon the most regular vouchers, yet considering the variety of Service on which the Vessel had been employed, and the satisfactory explanations offered by Lieutenant Collier We ordered that the balance due to him being Pagodas 8,306.. 23.. 55. should be discharged and the necessary adjustments made in the books under the head of "Suffolks' Tender."—

Cons 15.th June 19.th D.o Cons 3.d July

296. We have much pleasure in addressing our

our testimony to the zeal and activity invariably displayed by Lieutenant Collier, while in Command of this Vessel.—

297. Upon the return of Captain Thomas Gillum to this establishment in conformity with the permission granted by your Honorable Court, he presented to us a plan for the establishment of telegraphs on this Coast with plans and estimates, for which as well as for the observations of Captain Gillum we refer you to Cons C.th March our Minutes Noticed in the Margin.—

298. We did not however deem the erection of telegraphs under the circumstances of this Government an eligible measure; and therefore thought it necessary to decline employing Captain Gillum in that way.—

299. In the 68 and 69 paragraphs of our letter dated 19.th February last we had the honor to attract your particular Notice to the merits of Captain Colin Mackenzie of the Corps of engineers - doing duty with the Nizam's Detachm

Detachment.—

300. Soon after we received an Application from the Government of Bombay requesting that Captain Mackenzie might be permitted to assist Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds of that establishment with the Communication of such of his Geographical tracts as were required to enable the Lieutenant Colonel to complete his Map of Hindostan.—

301. At the same time we received a letter from Captain Mackenzie Stating that as a mutual Communication of the Surveys, carried on by Officers of the several Presidencies, would be of advantage in facilitating the progress of this Service, and render the repetition of the expence and labour unnecessary he had proposed to communicate his Surveys to the Surveyor General in Bengal, from whom he was given to expect reciprocal assistance: he therefore requested our permission for this purpose with a view to extend our general knowledge of Indian

Geography

Cons 27th Feby

Geography and the views for which their Survey had been instituted; and solicited that means might be taken for obtaining from Bombay, assistance of such Geographical materials or sk as had been carried through the Nizam's domin to enable him to render more complete his general Map of that Country.—

302. We have accordingly made application to the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay and have granted to Captain Mackr the necessary authority for this usefull purpos

303. Though we are sensible that the Allowances drawn by Captain Mac-Kenzie are not adequate to the labour and importance for which we have recommended him to your Honorable Court we did not feel our-selves at liberty to anticipate your decision upon the subject by complying with his request for an increase of his emoluments; but fully impressed with a sense of his industry and Zeal, we beg leave to Solicit your favorable

Attention to the recommendation which We have already given of this meritorious Officer.—

304. Upon the removal of Major General Geils from the Staff the Commander in Chief recommended that Major General Bridges should be Appointed to succeed him; with which we have accordingly complied.—

305. Upon Major Allan's resigning the Command of the Corps of guides the Commander in Chief Recommended that Major Beatson should be Appointed to succeed him in a charge which he formerly held with so much Credit to himself and Advantage to the Service.—

306 In compliance with this and a further Recommendation of the Commander in Chief we granted Major Beatson the pay and allowances as Commandant of the guides, by which Arrangement he ceased to draw the Allowance which we had Allotted him for surveying the Kistna and Godavery according to

to the Appointment of your Honorable Court.—

307. We have Appointed Captain Alexander Orr, of whom we made particular mention in our Letter by the Lord Macartney to Command the Corps of pioneers during the Absence of Major Beatson in Bengal.—

308. Captain George James Scott, whom We recommended at the same time to your favorable notice informed us from the Cape of Good Hope of his having been compelled to continue his voyage to England according to our eventual permission for the benefit of his health: we have in consequence Appointed Major Treadway Clarke Commissary of Stores at the Presidency in the room of Captain Scott.—

Cons 10th July

Go. 10th July

309. At our consultation of the 19th June the Commander in Chief laid before us an Application from the Adjutants of battalions soliciting the indulgence of Horse-allowance.—

Cons. 19th June

310. The grounds upon which they claimed

claimed it, were that it had already been granted in Bengal, that adjutant quarter Masters of Regiments were in the receipt of it, that their duty required their being mounted as well in garrison as in the field, and that they were positively enjoined by the existing Military Code to be on horse back at field days and Reviews.—

311. This request appeared to Us so reasonable, that upon the Recommendation of the Commander in Chief, We determined to grant the usual allowance of Six Pagodas per Month to the Adjutants of Native battalions.— G.O. 20th June

312. The Commander in Chief laid before Us a Representation from Major of Brigade Ogg, in which he stated that he had accompanied Major General Bridges throughout a tour of the Northern Circars upon duty without being allowed the indulgence of batta which was always granted to Officers on Service; and as he was equally liable with the aid de Camp— Cons 18th August

attached

attached to the General Officer on the Staff to be
employed on this or any other immediate duty
should occur, he solicited that he might be
permitted to draw the full instead of half ba

313. Judging this also a very reas
-able request we have upon the recommenda
of the Commander in Chief allowed Majors
of Brigade, attached to General Officers on the
Staff to draw at all times full batta from
Cons. 18th August 1st September.—

314. Captain Francis Capper
Cons 24th July- barrack Master in the Center division having
requested permission to resign that situation has
been permitted to do so; and we have Appointed
Lieutenant Augustus Hastings Fraser to
succeed him.—

315. Captain Capper has been
GO. 25th July- authorized to do the duty during the absence of
Lieutenant Fraser at the Molucca Islands.

316. The Commander in Chief
informed us that Captain Peter Moore of the
Infantry

Cons 31st July — Infantry had been Cashiered by the Sentence of a Court Martial for repeated inebriety on the parade; but, as he had Served the Company eighteen Years, a great part of which upon Service in the field; and, as he had the honor of being particularly distinguished by Sir Eyre Coote for his Conduct under Captain Flint during the defence of Wandiswach in the Year 1781, — General Harris recommended that we should grant him the means of Subsistence by a pension of Thirty Pagodas per Month, with which for the reasons above Stated we have accordingly — complied. —

317. We have permitted Lieutenants
Cons 10th April William Sherer of the Infantry, Thomas and —
Go Dr. - Dr. — Andrew Geils of the Artillery to resign your — Service at their due request. —

318. Captain Richard Darke of
Cons 21st March the Artillery has been permitted at his own request
GO Dr. Dr. to retire upon the non effective list after a Servi of nearly Seventeen Years. —

We

319. We have permitted Lieutenant Robert Greyson, D. Courtney Kenny, William Martin and Edward Brooke of the Infantry, Captain W. Caulfield Lennon of the Corps of Engineers, Captain G. Burrowes of the Cavalry and Lieutenant W. Vaughaun of the Infantry to return to England upon Sick Certificates for the benefit of their health.—

320. We have also permitted Lieutenant N. T. Showers to proceed to Bengal or eventually to Europe upon Certificate for the benefit of his health.—

321. We have granted Lieutenant Colonel Cromwell Massey leave to return to Europe on furlough— We permitted this Officer in the year 1794 to go home upon a sick Certificate; and took occasion to point out to your Notice that he had conducted himself to our entire satisfaction in the Command of Chandernagore during the late War, and that he had obtained the approbation of the Commander in Chief in the

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the Command of the 3.d Battalion European Infantry at the Seige of Pondichery.—

322. Lieutenant Colonel Maffey informed us of his Application to your Honorable Court for permission to retire from the Service, and of your refusal to comply with his request but upon the rank with which he had left India.— Though we conceive that there can now be no objection to his retiring with the rank, which he has attained according to the regulations of the Service, We beg leave, in consideration of his merits and sufferings, to Recommend that he may have permission to do so, if the State of his health or circumstances should continue to make it necessary.—

323. We have permitted Major General Nixon Captain A. St. Leger of the Cavalry, and Lieutenant John White of the Infantry to return to England on furlough.—

324. We have the honor to enclose, a Number in the Book packet, Copies of

sundry

January [illegible] Advocate General.—

325. The following Casualties ha happened in your Army since the date of our la dispatches.—

Captain Lieut.t Pitman ..... Engineers
Captain Will.m Collings ..... Invalids
Lieut.t Burnet Rind ..... Infantry
Lieut.t Colonel Ja.s Macpherson .. D.o
Captain .. Peters ..... D.o
Capt.n William Bearsley ..... D.o
Mr. Michael Corbet ..... Surgeon
" John Casterade ..... Assistant Surgeon
" Alexander Noble Brown ... D.o ..... D.o
" Charles Oram ..... D.o ..... D.o
" Archibald Spiers ..... Surgeon
" Bernard Mc. Mahon ..... D.o
Lieut.t Colonel Charles Smartt ... Infantry
Capt.n William Hammond ..... Invalids
Major Thomas Gordon ..... Infantry
Capt.n John Macintosh ..... D.o

Lieut.t